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Korean Affairs Report

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7 January 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. 'AMBITION FOR WORLD SUPREMACY'

SK071538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article exposing the U.S. imperialists' wild ambition for world supremacy and their building of military bases.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are making a desperate bid to increase aggressive military bases in various parts of the world for the realization of their wild ambition, the paper goes on:

Their building of military bases is directly connected with the execution of their world strategy mainly to encircle, blockade and invade the socialist countries. Crying that the growth of the might of the socialist countries is a "latent threat" to their "predominance," the U.S. imperialists scheme to destroy the socialist countries by their "military superiority". For this purpose, they have worked out their world strategy designed to wholly surround and blockade the socialist countries.

Now, the U.S. imperialists are massively building and expanding aggressive military bases in all parts of the world and continue hurling great quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and aggression troops there.

The number of their military bases overseas exceeds 1,500, with over 500,000 aggression troops stationed there.

[A total of] 7,300 million dollars were allotted to the building of the military bases and their maintenance last year.

The aggressive military bases of the U.S. imperialists scattered all over the world serve as forward bases, bridgeheads and aggressive strong points for blockading and destroying socialist countries and progressive countries.

What is noteworthy in the expansion of the U.S. imperialists' military bases abroad is their conversion into nuclear bases.

The surroundings of the Korean peninsula and NATO are the biggest vantage points in the execution of their nuclear strategy. This shows that their nuclear attack is directed first of all against our republic and the socialist countries.

The dark clouds of nuclear war are hanging over the European continent, too.

The number of the U.S. nuclear warheads in Europe has trebled in recent years.

The foolish dream of the U.S. imperialists to surround, blockade and destroy the socialist countries and progressive countries and dominate the world can never be realized, declares the article.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS FROM SOUTH

SK101310 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
9 Dec 84

[Dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and announcer Ko Hui-chol: "U.S. Troops Should Immediately Be Withdrawn From South Korea," from the feature program "Hour for the Compatriots in the North"--recorded]

[Text] [Ko Hui-chol] Unable to hold back outrage over the shooting incident not long ago by U.S. troops in the area of the conference hall at Panmunjom and the outrageous and bellicose remarks by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger at the National Press Club in Washington on 23 November, not only the people at home, but also the international society are now raising their voices, calling on U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to withdraw without delay.

I would like to hear your opinion on this subject in this hour. Shall we, first of all, briefly recall the shooting incident by U.S. troops at Panmunjom?

[Yun Chong-won] As has been reported, the shooting incident at Panmunjom has provoked the denunciation and outrage of people not only at home, but also of the international community. The shooting incident at Panmunjom on 23 November--U.S. security guards opened fire upon the security guards of the North, ruthlessly killing three security guards of the North side and wounding one--was a grave provocation. On this day, apparently for no good reason the U.S. security guards felled the security guards of the North side by recklessly firing automatic weapons on those who approached a foreign tourist from the North who had inadvertently crossed over the Central Demarcation Line in the area of the conference hall while touring the conference hall at Panmunjom, with the intention of calling this to his attention. Whereupon, the security guards of the North side served notice to the side of the U.S. troops by phone demanding that they cease fire and telling them that the North side was sending unarmed medical personnel to the spot to rescue wounded personnel of its side.

Nevertheless, the Yankee aggression troops and the South Korean army committed an intolerable, murderous act of felling another three security guards of

the North side by firing several hundred rounds of M-16 automatic rifle fire, machinegunfire, and even grenade-launchers upon them.

Such a murderous act is a grave provocation violating the armistice agreement and the agreement between the two sides for security within the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom.

[Ko] It was indeed an intolerable atrocity committed at a time when a door to North-South dialogue has been opened once again after twists and turns, relations between the North and South were improving after a long isolation, and the tension on the Korean peninsula, which had only been expanding, was easing. The shooting incident cannot but be interpreted as a premeditated and intentional provocation aimed at pouring cold water on the atmosphere of North-South dialogue and at laying an obstacle on the road to national reunification.

[Yun] I agree with you. As everybody may know, historically speaking, whenever the atmosphere for dialogue and reconciliation has been created in this land and people's aspirations for reunification have surged forward, the Yankee aggressors have always brought, intentionally, North-South dialogue to a deadlock by inflaming military provocations and have always laid obstacles on the road to reunification of the country.

What we must remember about the shooting incident at Panmunjom is that as long as U.S. troops remain occupying South Korea, the Korean peninsula will never be able to extricate itself from the grave, dangerous situation in which the flames of war could be ignited at any moment. It has also shown clearly that U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea without delay if we are to make headway for dialogue between the North and South, to solidify peace on the Korean peninsula, and to achieve national reunification.

[Ko] You are right.

[Yun] In August 1976, the U.S. security guards provoked a military clash at Panmunjom by cutting down a popular tree the security guards of the North side had planted in the area controlled by the North side in the Joint Security Area, leading the situation to the brink of war.

In terms of its provocative character, the shooting incident recently committed at Panmunjom bears resemblance to the 18 August incident at Panmunjom in 1976.

[Ko] You are right again. The shooting incident at Panmunjom can be said to have clearly shown, once again, that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is a pressing issue for a peaceful solution to the Korean peninsula question.

Now, despite the fact that U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea in order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to hasten peaceful reunification of the country, the U.S. war maniacs and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are bent on increasing U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, burbling about the

effectiveness of the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. What do you think of this?

[Yun] That is right. As has been reported, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is now uttering bellicose remarks in order to bring to the open the U.S. attempt to perpetuate the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. Speaking last November at the National Press Club in Washington, he babbled that U.S. troops stationed in South Korea should be increased, while burbling that the fictitious plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea set by the former U.S. Administration, that is, the Carter administration, was wrong.

Also saying that the United States will militarily intervene in any part of the world if it is clearly convinced of victory, he enumerated a six-point standard for sending in U.S. troops, and then babbled that the United States will continue to assist South Korea militarily.

Through such remarks, by Weinberger, the United States has quite unabashedly declared as U.S. policy military intervention in the affairs of other countries. Weinberger's remarks can also be said to be very bellicose and outrageous language exposing a vicious scheme to provoke another war of northward invasion on the Korean peninsula by strengthening military assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, while beefing up U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

In the meantime, in a meeting with Feinstein, mayor of San Francisco, in the United States who recently visited Seoul, the pro-U.S. stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring said that the number of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, some 40,000, is relatively small, after expressing its support for the role of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea (?in preserving the peace), thus creating an ugly scene of justifying the perpetual stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea.

[Ko] Right. Indeed, at a time when people at home and abroad are calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and earnestly hoping for the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula, the Chon Tu-hwan ring (?welcomed) the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. It is indeed intolerable and outrageous that it should welcome the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, running counter to the stream of the times.

U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are, from start to finish, troops of aggression occupying our country and the ringleader blocking the reunification of the Korean peninsula and straining tension.

[Yun] Exactly. Simply put, U.S. troops occupying South Korea are nothing but troops of aggression sent to South Korea in accordance with U.S. strategy for the invasion of the Far East. You know, of course, that to the United States, South Korea is one of the most important forward bases in the Asian and Pacific regions. This being the case, the United States, attaching great importance to keeping U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, has to date poured a huge amount of money to keep them in South Korea and is now

scheming to invade the whole of the Korean peninsula and to keep the socialist countries in Asia in check by massively deploying modern weapons and military hardware, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea.

Despite such a mission by U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are ignominiously justifying the troops' presence there by babbling that U.S. troops stationed in South Korea play the role of deterrence against the threats from the North.

[Ko] That makes us more furious. Had it not been for U.S. troops occupying South Korea, we would have led a happy life in a reunified fatherland without knowing the division of the country.

[Yun] Of course, we would have led a happy life. For nearly 40 years since the day they set foot on the soil of South Korea to occupy it, what have U.S. troops done? The only things they have done to date is murder our innocent people, rape our women, commit arson, and theft, and many other barbarous acts infuriating the world's people, and acts of blocking our country's reunification, suppressing the democratic and patriotic forces while running riot in preparations for war.

Wherever they have come into our country, our people have shed blood. We have not forgotten, have we, that it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who actively supported and instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to massacre thousands of innocent people in Kwangju? What is more, it is none other than U.S. troops who are running riot in an attempt to provoke another war of northward invasion like the Korean War and to thrust our people into a nuclear holocaust. Also, it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are increasingly forcing upon our people all sorts of miseries and misfortunes.

Therefore, U.S. troops have no justification to remain in our country and they should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all weapons of mass destruction they have brought into South Korea, as objectively demanded by the international community.

Accordingly, our people should stage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and, at the same time, they should (?eliminate) the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is begging for the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea.

Thank you.

CSO: 4110/041

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EXISTENCE OF 'REVOLUTIONARY PARTY' IN SOUTH DENIED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 399, 31 Aug 84 pp 1R-8R

/Article: "Identity of Revolutionary Party for Unification Examined"

/Text/ As part of a maneuver to prove the existence of the fictitious and false organization called the Revolutionary Party, which has never existed in South Korea, the North Korean regime has launched slanderous and false propaganda aiming at disturbance in South Korea by proclaiming the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the party in the South.

Although North Korea fabricates that the phony Revolutionary Party has existed in South Korea as an underground party for many years, this North Korean claim has long since been brought to light as a madeup story. Regardless of this truth, the fact that North Korea continuously mobilizes the mass media to make exaggerated propaganda for the phantom of a phoney party system, with its tricky and slanderous maneuvers such as celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Revolutionary Party and etc., once again proves that the aim of North Korea is to make false and tricky propaganda, and its real ambition is to communize South Korea through violent means.

A North Korean menwspaper, NODONG SINMUN, in its long editorial, "Under the Leadership of the Chuche Idea, the Great Achievement of the Revolutionary Party Never Dies," made more false propaganda in an attempt to make this false party a real one, promised to enforce the violent revolutionary instigation in South Korea and continued the shamelessly fabricated story that the central committee of the Revolutionary Party sent a letter which vowed its loyalty to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-Il (25 Aug, Pyongyang Broadcasting and the Voice of the Revolutionary Party).

NODONG SINMUN continued its false propaganda for this ghost image of the Revolutionary Party, which is not and cannot be in existence in South Korea, in its editorial phrases, as follows:

"Today's Revolutionary Party is untied under the chuche idea, and as an imperishable revolutionary vanguard which has its deep roots in all walks of the public life, the party has developed a strong combat force in order to fulfill the great liberation of the South Korean people and classes."

"The Revolutionary Party established a well-organized system from the central to cell organizations." "Under the leadership of the Revolutionary Party, the people's understanding and acceptance is strongly promoted to enthusiastically adore the leader, and the strong belief in the *chuche* idea has become the inevitable trend, and finally the party's systematic unity is becoming stronger day by day."

This paper also gives a distorted report which blames South Korea, the United States and Japan for "generating political tension with their war and invasion policies by establishing a tripartite military alliance." This paper is still enthusiastic about violent agitation, aiming at the establishment of an environment to communize South Korea by emphasizing that "under this political situation the Revolutionary Party and the people of South Korea must violently launch the struggle for anti-American liberation movements as well as the withdrawal of the American soldiers in South Korea."

This North Korean paper is especially full of malicious tricks and slanderous propaganda against the historic visit of President Chun Doo Hwan to Japan scheduled in early September, and repeated the old camouflaging trick of peace agitation by means of presenting the proposal of the "Tripartite Summit Conference," and "Koryo Democratic Confederate Nation."

At the same time, North Korea released a false letter supposedly written to Kim Il-song by the so-called central committee of the Revolutionary Party. In order to idolize an individual, Kim Il-song, this letter was filled with propaganda phrases such as: "The Revolutionary Party has grown as a combative force which is made up of the followers of Kim Il-song ideology, who think and act according to the *chuche* idea," and the party "will support and serve our leader forever and hold fast the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea to the end." In the same day North Korea also claimed that the central committee of the Revolutionary Party, in commemoration of its 15th anniversary, sent a letter to Kim Chong-il. They announced the contents of the letter through the Voice of the Revolutionary Party, the North Korean propaganda broadcasting toward South Korea. It said that in the last 15 years Kim Chong-il "accomplished a glorious achievement in the process of strengthening the party and developing revolutionary movements." Making this Revolutionary Party the political achievement of the patrimonial successor, Kim Chong-il, the news broadcast was noisy about the shameful idolizing words for the father and son Kims, such as "the Revolutionary Party will show our loyalty to the beloved leader and comrade leader for 1,000 and 10,000 generations by giving our utmost service to the sun of *chuche* (Kim Il-song) and the guiding light of *chuche* Kim Chong-il)."

The North Korean fabrication of the letter to Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the so-called anniversary ceremony of the Revolutionary Party and of the open idolization of Kim Chong-il by implying that matters of the Revolutionary Party are his political achievement, which is known to us for the first time this year, has a profound relationship to the recent problem of establishing the Kim Chong-il succession system and indicates the importance of the operation with which Kim Chong-il aims at the communization of South Korea.

Of course, there is no doubt that the letter which was written to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il around the time of the 15th anniversary of the Revolutionary Party is false propaganda and agitation. Previously, North Korea had produced numerous fabricating dramas in order to make it seem that this organization truly existed in South Korea; for instance, on the occasion of the North Korean Labor Party's convention or Kim Il-song's birthday, they invited a puppet, who was known as the delegate of the Revolutionary Party, to various ceremonial activities and made him give speeches to praise North Korea and slander South Korea. In this way, they made false propaganda to instigate belief that the underground communist system in South Korea really exists (Source: See "Camouflaging Activities of Revolutionary Party delegates")

In spite of North Korea's fabricating propaganda for the Revolutionary Party's existence, there were a great number of incidents where North Korea itself disclosed the falsehood of the organization. Mentioning several examples, from 26 to 27 January in 1979, North Korea held the "Central and South Americas' Regional Conference in Support of North Korea's Unification Principle" at Georgetown, the capital of Guyana. North Korea's Lee Jong Sung participated in this conference as the Revolutionary Party's delegate, and he volunteered at the press conference to blame South Korea and support the North Korean unification plan of communizing the whole Korean peninsula, and finally begged support from the conference delegates for the "All Korean People's Convention" which was presented by North Korea. At that time, one of the delegates asked Lee what he would do if he had to mail some material to the Revolutionary Party, and Lee gave the Revolutionary Party's address as I.P.O. Box 301, Pyongyang City, which leaves no doubt as to the true character of the Revolutionary Party. There are also countless incidents where groups of North Koreans who carry passports issued by the North Korean Government participate in the foreign conferences, which are, of course, pro-North and anti-South, and they loudly introduce themselves as the Revolutionary party's delegates, which clearly reveals that such an organization is simply a camouflaging like a castle in the air.

Then, what is the real intention of North Korea when it makes propaganda and fabricates the existence of the Revolutionary Party, which does not really exist in South Korea? First, through this tactic they generate misunderstandings, as if the Revolutionary Party of Marx and Lenin ideology exists in South Korea, thus intending to hide their direct and indirect invasion attempt. By making false propaganda that there exists a social class party in South Korea such as the Labor Party in North Korea and that the party functions as headquarters for the liberation struggle in the South with the support of the South Korean people, they can misguide foreign and domestic opinion and establish an environment beneficial to the communization of South Korea by violent means.

Second, by presenting the Revolutionary Party as a fait accompli, they can justify their operation toward South Korea as the "People's Revolution for Liberation" and infiltrate into South Korea to build an underground organization to prepare the violent revolution.

Third, while North Korea falsifies that the Revolutionary Party and its underground broadcast, the Voice of the Revolutionary Party, really exist in South

Korea, they can launch psychological warfare in domestic and foreign affairs, and can cheat the Korean people, interrupt the national unification and make the activities of the North Korean spies in the South easier.

Fourth, it also cannot be denied that, by generating tricky and slanderous propaganda against the South Korean societies while keeping the North Korean people in closed societies, they intend to soothe the North Korean people's complaints and discontent which rise from the difficult economic situation and from the inheritance succession system of father, Kim Il-song and son, Kim Chong-il.

Table: Camouflaging Activities of the Revolutionary Party's Delegates

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>False Position</u>	<u>Events</u>
5 Nov 1970	Lee Jong-hyuk	Chief delegate of Revolutionary Party <u>/RP/</u>	Participated in the 5th NK Labor Party convention, praised NK and blamed SK, exchanged flowers.
24 Apr 1972	"	Chief ceremonial delegate	Participated in Kim Il-song's 60th birthday, made a ceremonial speech, offered ceremonial flag.
18 Jul 1974	Kim Nam-soo	Revolutionary Party delegate	Press conference in the North K.'s Tae-dong Kang auditorium, blamed Democratic Youth Association's incident.
9 Oct 1975	Lee Jin-young	Chief delegate of RP	Participated in the 30th anniversary of North K.'s Labor Party.
25 Jun 1975	Shin Yung-chul	RP delegate	Participated in the mass rally in Pyongyang for "United Anti-America Struggle" (6.25 invasion ceremony)
21 Jul 1976	Kim Chul-hyuk	"	Participated in the 30th ceremony of establishment of "Democratic Front of National Unification."
14 Sep 1977	Oh Soo-il	Chief RP delegate	Participated in the "International Discussion on Kim Il-song's chuche idea (Pyongyang)"
9 Sep 1978	Kim Kwang-chun	South Korean People's Chief delegate	Participated in the 30th anniversary of the North Korean regime.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS OF KOREAN REUNIFICATION

Paris POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE in French Autumn 84 pp 239-247

[Interview with Chun Doo Hwan, president of South Korea, by Jean-Jacques Lafaye, formerly assistant editor of LATITUDE, an international affairs publication, and author of "l'Avenir de la Nostalgie" (The Life of Stefan Zweig), soon to be published; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, how do you view the diplomatic action of socialist France regarding your country and the nature of its relations with North Korea?

[Answer] The supreme goal of the diplomatic activity of any nation that is a responsible member of the international community is to promote peace in the world and the prosperity of mankind. Allied countries act in concert in order to move toward this goal. From this standpoint, today as in the past, France and Korea have friendly relations and I am convinced that this will always be so. I am particularly happy to see that the socialist government of France wants to develop true cooperation with Korea. These efforts have continued through visits and diplomatic talks. When, after the Rangoon attack perpetrated by North Korea, the French Government sent a special envoy to the funeral ceremony for the victims, we viewed it as an important sign of the friendship linking France and the Republic of Korea. That gesture demonstrated that the French Government is aware of the situation on the Korean peninsula and that it understands who bears responsibility for the growing tension. The Korean Government and people greatly appreciate that attitude. I know that before 1981, members of the French Socialist Party had contacts with North Korea. I also know that after the Socialist Party came to power, it was realized that these contacts could not be continued on the government level. Nevertheless, in order to help reduce tension on the peninsula and resolve particular problems between North and South Korea, France has made certain moves toward the Pyong Yang regime, but none of them has harmed the interests of our two countries or the traditional friendship that links them. I also believe that in the future, such steps will no longer be undertaken.

[Question] In your opinion, do Western governments and public opinion grant sufficient attention to the security problems of Korea?

[Answer] If one wants to know the sea, one cannot be content to look at the surface; one must also look at what is found in the water and go to the very ocean depths. I believe that in West Europe, they confine themselves to the Korean question as a sequel to the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union. This approach amounts to believing that one knows the ocean perfectly, simply by looking at the surface. If the West Europeans view North Korea simply as a country under a communist regime, similar to those of East Europe, and confine themselves to that approach, then they will come to the conclusion that the fact of insisting on the dangers of a war on the Korean peninsula is an exaggeration, inasmuch as such a question is not posed between the countries of East and West Europe. But North Korea, without speaking of its attempt to found a single hereditary regime in the communist countries, is distinguished as an absolutely radical community in the choice of its use of violence. In 1950, North Korea unleashed a war and even today, it has not yet given up its ambition of invading the South again. That is the truth of the matter, of which the Rangoon attempt provoked by North Korea for the purpose of assassinating me is but a small part, that which one sees on the surface of the sea. For some time, fortunately, many Western personalities have seen with their own eyes the invasion tunnels dug by North Korea under the demilitarized zone, have realized the tension that reigns all along the demarcation line, and understand that the Republic of Korea is facing an extremely bellicose country. Since the opportunity has presented itself, I should like to dwell on that point: The Korean peninsula must face a threat of war. It is useless to add that if that war should break out, it would be set off by North Korea. Under the leadership of the person who, in the past, has not hesitated to get involved in a fratricidal conflict and who on all occasions resorts to terror and assassinations, is an army of 750,000 men subjected to the most complete brainwashing and given the most modern military equipment. What would the people of Paris think if such an army arrived at the Charles de Gaulle Airport? The distance that separates the positions of the North Korean Army from the city of Seoul is in fact smaller than the one separating the city of Paris from its airport!

[Question] The Vietnam War remains very present in the memories of Westerners. Does the alliance with the United States constitute an infallible guarantee in the protection of the borders of the Republic of Korea?

[Answer] Each person may have his own views on the events in Vietnam. One thing is certain, however: It was a conflict between the members of the same nation and South Vietnam, which was allied with the United States, ended up being the victim of events. It is probably useless to recall that the side defeated was defeated by a lack of will to defend itself and a lack of forces. We who face the most bellicose community in the world have become aware of the cardinal need for autonomous security. Starting in 1976, we began to set up a plan to strengthen our defense. And yet, the gap between the military might of North Korea, which for 20 years has devoted all its potential to the army, and that of South Korea, which has first of all tried to improve the well-being of its people through economic development, remains so great that it will not be erased for many years. From this standpoint, the military alliance between Korea and the United States represents an important contribution to maintaining the balance of forces on the Korean peninsula. By guaranteeing prevention of a new conflict, it also encourages peace in the world.

[Question] Can the current status quo last eternally? Does reunification remain a realistic objective?

[Answer] The situation on the peninsula is basically characterized by the division that is at the root of the misfortune and suffering of the Korean people, which threatens peace and security and involves a real danger of war. We must therefore try to create a new situation favorable to peace and reunification. That is the goal of the Republic of Korea. But, I repeat, the tactic of North Korea is to win the South over to communism by armed might. It is now going through the most serious political crisis it has ever known. One must view it as the result of a process aimed at establishing a hereditary system of monarchy, profound economic difficulties and a certain diplomatic isolation. Unfortunately, it is not impossible that, in order to find a way out of this crisis, North Korea will try to create a crisis in South Korea or even unleash a war of invasion on the South. That is why, above all, we have chosen a more humble objective: preventing a new conflict. It is to avoid such a possibility that I propose a meeting of the highest authorities of South and North Korea, that is, a meeting between myself and Kim Il-song, in order to debate it. During those talks, we must discuss the matter of the reunion of separated families, economic and cultural exchanges, but also all subjects raised by either side. On the day when such talks take place, I will be persuaded that the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula will no longer be an impossible dream.

[Question] Do you believe that a German-type solution could be applied to Korea?

[Answer] One could obviously discuss the application of the German method in order to improve the situation between South and North Korea. Nevertheless, if Germany was not unified until the second half of the 19th century, Korea was unified as early as the 7th century, and the aspiration to reunification is definitely stronger and deeper than in Germany. That is a reality one must bear in mind.

[Question] How do you view the nature of the North Korean regime? You referred to a monarchical shift....

[Answer] One can characterize life in North Korea by collectivism, by close surveillance of the population and isolation. There is no private life for the North Korean people, who are totally cut off from the world, as everyone knows. If we have particular compassion for the inhabitants of North Korea, it is because they are deprived of "the right to refuse to act." In the elections, they always register 100-percent participation in the voting and just as many votes for the government, which means that the people are not only deprived of the right of opposition, but even the right to abstain. As for the establishment of a mode of transmitting power similar to that of the hereditary monarchies, I would be curious to observe how the leaders of the world, including in the communist world, will react. What nations will support a government of that type in North Korea and in the name of what? Furthermore, what lessons can history learn from it?

[Question] How do you interpret the intentions of North Korea, which, following the attack in Rangoon, proposed tripartite negotiations with the United States?

[Answer] The proposal of such negotiations were made public this year, but it was actually made on 8 October 1983 through the People's Republic of China. If one observes that the bombing perpetrated by North Korea in Rangoon took place the following day (on 9 October 1983), it becomes obvious that this conference proposal and the barbaric act were planned at the same time and are but two sides of the same coin. Following the failure of the initial project and the administration of the objective proof of the North Korean responsibility, the proposal for a tripartite conference is but a cover aimed at camouflaging the North Korean plot to invade South Korea. What is important in this proposal of a tripartite conference is not its content, but what is behind it, meaning the fact that it is only a deceptive maneuver totally devoid of the slightest sincerity.

[Question] Precisely what goal was North Korea following in ordering the attempt? How could it have modified the foreign action of your government?

[Answer] In drafting and carrying out its bomb assassination plan, North Korea was trying to gain acceptance of its fundamental strategy of conquering the Republic of Korea by arms. One must view it as an attempt aimed at creating a certain confusion in South Korea -- confusion propitious to the infiltration of special troops. That obviously would have made it possible to create a situation favorable to the launching of a war of invasion. I have told you: We have known for a long time that the North Koreans form a criminal community whose acts are unpredictable.

Such an incident calls for no change in attitude on the part of South Korea. Only one thing is certain: the fact that that attempt was for us an opportunity to strengthen our attachment to peace and our preparations to prevent any other provocation. The proof has been supplied that that attempt was the work of North Korea. Henceforth, it would appear that all the countries in the world have finally understood that North Korea is a collective for which all means are good for achieving its ends, including cruel acts of terrorism. This awareness was illustrated by the fact that certain Third World countries, which in the past felt a certain sympathy for North Korea, condemned it.

[Question] In your opinion, can the American and Japanese forces ensure the defense of South Korea in a complementary fashion? To what extent do you want a strengthening of the Japanese military power?

[Answer] Responsibility for Korea's defense first of all belongs to the Korean Army. The troops of the United States stationed in Korea have as their role to make up for the deficiencies of that army. The American forces present in Northeast Asia and the Pacific, along with the Japanese forces, ensure the defense of this region of the world. One has to remember the extent of the Soviet military deployment in this same region in order to set the number of personnel properly. What I constantly say is that maintaining the balance of

the forces obtained by increasing the military troop strength is but a stop-gap measure and not the ideal solution. At the present time, the distribution of forces in the region is in favor of the communist bloc. If the latter were one day to reduce its military deployment, then it would no longer be necessary to build up American and Japanese troop strength. The same is true on the Korean peninsula. If North Korea should reduce its military personnel to the level of that of South Korea, then we would no longer have to correct the imbalance. At the present time, the alliance with the United States helps reduce the gap between the forces of North and South Korea. By preventing the emergence of a new conflict, this alliance helps to maintain world peace, one has to say.

[Question] At a time when there is talk of possible common military maneuvers, what are the strategic prospects of the tie linking Seoul with Tokyo?

[Answer] First of all, Japan's contribution to the security of Korea is not necessarily identified with military cooperation. Naturally, the matter of Japanese military force first of all depends on the choices of Japan itself and from that standpoint, Japan should have a force adapted to its own defense. Good friendship between neighbors helps create a convivial atmosphere in which it is nice to live. In this connection, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries make it possible to establish solid bases for peace and prosperity in this region of the world. It is within such a context that, for the first time in the history of relations between the two countries, I made an official visit to Japan in September, as the president of the Republic of Korea. That being the case, I believe that it is more desirable for relations between Korea and Japan to be developed by economic and cultural cooperation. Regarding the transfer of technologies, cooperation between the two countries would have significant effects. In this regard, the current Japanese Government is very open, but many mutual efforts must be made in the field of commercial trade and that of the transfer of advanced technology.

[Question] Will the Korean and Japanese people give up their traditional antagonism and yield to the needs of history?

[Answer] It is true that many Koreans still have hostile feelings toward Japan because of recent history. However, I believe that if relations of cooperation are developed in an exemplary manner, such resentment will disappear and the two countries will be able to have closer ties, as equal partners and neighbors of good faith. I am convinced that the sincere regret over the past expressed by Japan at the time of my visit has already constituted an important step along that path. My official visit to Japan was an opportunity to open up a new era of relations based on cooperation and trust.

[Question] Would you favor the introduction of the People's Republic of China into quadripartite negotiations or that of the USSR and Japan into six-way negotiations?

[Answer] Korea's basic position on the problem of the peninsula is the following: Since this is a matter concerning the Korean nation, the solution must be

sought through dialogue among the parties involved: South Korea and North Korea. In the joint North-South communique of 4 July 1972, North Korea gave its consent to the principle of an autonomous solution to the problem of reunification. But if one believes, independently of normal talks between South and North Korea, that there are nations capable of contributing to the creation of an international environment favorable to peace on the Korean peninsula and the solution to the problem of reunification, then I believe that it will be good to bring them into the North-South talks. In particular, I am thinking about nations involved in the Korean War.

[Question] Specifically speaking, what do you expect of the future development of relations between Korea and Communist China on the political, strategic and economic levels?

[Answer] Since it announced it on 23 June 1973, Korea has pursued a policy of openness toward countries whose ideology and regimes are different from its own, for the purpose of contributing to peace and the stability of the world community. Since 1983, we have maintained relations with the People's Republic of China in certain fields, but to date, we have not managed to establish any profound political contacts.

China bears part of the responsibility for the current situation of tension brought about by the policy of violence followed by North Korea. However, if it sincerely tries to prevent a new conflict, I am convinced that it will be able to work for peace. From this standpoint, the day when the People's Republic of China manifests a determination to have relations with the Republic of Korea, it will contribute greatly to the stability of Northeast Asia. That attitude could become a positive element able to prevent North Korea from committing a basic error of judgment and of engaging in armed provocation. On the economic level as well, commercial trade between the two countries could produce mutually beneficial results: South Korea by buying from China the products it needs and China by purchasing what it needs from South Korea.

[Question] How do you interpret the Soviet refusal to bear responsibility for the destruction of the KAL Boeing, despite unanimous international condemnation?

[Answer] You are right to emphasize it: The inhuman act by which the Soviet Union shot down the Korean Airlines plane in September 1983 was condemned by the entire international community: 86 countries, all international organizations involved, the European Community, and so on. South Korea asked the United Nations, the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] and international organizations to do whatever was necessary to make Moscow assume its responsibilities, in keeping with international legislation. The special ICAO commission, meeting at the end of February, clearly established these responsibilities and we strongly deplore the fact that to date, the Soviet authorities have refused to give in to these legitimate demands of the civilized world. This situation can only be explained by the arbitrariness of the superpowers. The entire world must know how to unite in order to face up to the brutality of great powers which both engage in violence and refuse to assume their responsibilities. As the country made victim of this tragedy, the

Republic of Korea will try to gain acceptance of its demands. However, in keeping with our policy of openness and aside from this matter, we are willing to have contacts and exchanges with the USSR.

[Question] You have said that you were willing to recognize the countries of the Socialist Bloc if they themselves agreed to recognize the Republic of Korea. Do you reasonably expect to be recognized by the entire international community?

[Answer] I have said that Korea has already clearly expressed its willingness to be open. If, for reasons having to do with differences in regimes or geographical distances, we have not reached the stage of official recognition with the nations of East Europe, that in my opinion remains an abnormal situation. Obviously, such political acts can be delayed in the expectation of a more propitious atmosphere. However, exchanges can already take place in the social, cultural and economic fields. Korea and the East European countries are proceeding to broaden these nonpolitical exchanges. The establishment of political relations will mark the culmination of these efforts. The need will be felt on both sides. The day when these countries want to begin diplomatic relations with us, we shall examine their proposals with complete sincerity. And if they officially recognize the Republic of Korea, we shall have no reason to refuse to recognize them in turn.

[Question] What kind of relations does Korea have with the countries of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] We maintain diplomatic relations with 67 nonaligned countries and we are perfectly satisfied with the development of that growing cooperation. It is true that the Movement of Nonaligned Countries has long felt the influence of the leftist forces and been used unilaterally for the political propaganda of North Korea. However, for some time, we have seen the emergence of a climate favorable to the restoration of the initial objective of the Movement and we are extremely happy over that evolution.

[Question] Let us return to security questions. Like West Europe, Northeast Asia faces the threat of the SS20's. Can a type of solidarity truly exist between West Europe and your region? Do you believe it will be possible and desirable to bring Japan into NATO, as the Williamsburg declaration suggested?

[Answer] The security of Northeast Asia and that of West Europe are come the two sides of the same coin. If outwardly they are two distinct sides, there is nonetheless but one question: The threats facing these two regions have the same origin: the Soviet Union. There results an obvious bond in the field of security. It is in that sense that I understand Nakasone's statement at Williamsburg. I believe that the countries of West Europe must pay greater heed to matters having to do with the security of Northeast Asia and particularly the situation on the Korean peninsula, deemed the most dangerous region. I hope they will take all suitable measures in order to reduce the current state of tension. This question can only be settled between Japan and the countries belonging to that organization. Nevertheless, I am personally very conscious of the tie between a possible entry of Japan into NATO and the

security of Northeast Asia and it is from that standpoint that I shall continue to observe the evolution of events.

[Question] In your opinion, can Soviet expansionism truly be checked or does it correspond to a historical logic?

[Answer] It was after the Soviet Revolution that the communist system concretely emerged on earth. It is undeniable that at a time when capitalism produced harmful effects, at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, the communist theory exercised considerable influence. But with the birth and spread of a democracy of well-being and because of the contradictions inherent in communism, the latter is now in a period of decline. It is no longer an ideology designed to eliminate classes, but on the contrary, an instrument in the service of a socially hierarchical society. If one wants to compare the current state of communism and the system of liberal democracy, South and North Korea offer two excellent examples. In North Korea, communism has become a means destined to support a hereditary monarchical regime, the archetype of the society divided into classes that it supposedly claims to destroy. Instead of promoting the well-being of the population, it reserves exploitation and famine for the people. On the other hand, on the basis of freedom and diversity, South Korea pursues its economic growth and ensures social well-being. It is considered an example of the success of the system of liberal democracy. If one takes into consideration the fact that at the time of the division of the territory, most industry was in the part occupied by North Korea -- which also possesses nearly all of the resources of the subsoil -- the gap is even more significant in evaluating the two systems. In time, communism such as that in North Korea will finally disappear from the face of the earth, just as bubbles come to the surface of the water and dissipate. However, because of the ideology on which it is based, communism can only seek world hegemony and we have to take into consideration the fact that a certain number of communists steeped in their illusions will continue to pursue that ambition. If the Free World remains vigilant vis-a-vis the alienated communist countries in order to remove all illusions, then communism will finally change or dwindle away.

[Question] Would a victory of the Democrats in the coming American elections modify the relations linking the United States with South Korea?

[Answer] It is not a question of relations established by certain political parties, but rather, at the governmental level. These relations have developed in time and no matter what government is in power, they will remain close. The two countries have not only maintained bonds of friendship and cooperation for a century, but particularly at the time of the communist invasion of 25 June 1950, joined their peoples and their forces under the banner of the United Nations. At the present time, they are maintaining close relations in all domains. For the future, thanks to the development of commercial trade with the United States and other countries in the Pacific region, prospects will constantly expand, independently of any change in parties in power in Washington.

[Question] In your opinion, which statesman now has the best perception of security problems in Northeast Asia?

[Answer] It is not enough to worry about a question to capture its essence. Nevertheless, without profound interest, one cannot have a proper conception of it. Given the international political situation, two Western leaders must especially concentrate their attention on Asia and the real situation in Korea: the President of the United States of America, on the one hand, and the prime minister of Japan, on the other. In general, the American presidents and the Japanese prime ministers have had a clear vision of our problems and have cooperated with us. In this case, President Reagan and Prime Minister Nakasone generally have views identical to my own in analyzing the Korean situation and I can say that I am completely satisfied with their contribution to maintaining peace in Korea.

[Question] What contemporary political figure do you admire the most?

[Answer] Only history can tell which leaders have also been great men. And that history is a vast current created by peoples, a dynamic current sometimes united and sometimes scattered. Leaders are the standardbearers of those currents. They sometimes run into or join with other currents, but we shall have to wait for the 21st century to judge current leaders. For my part, given the uncertainty and instability which threats of war bring to the world, I simply believe that the main current of our history is one aimed at protecting peace. Leaders worthy of respect are those who have a superior strategy aimed at preventing war, those who make sincere and concrete efforts in that direction. In fact, it is not enough to express a will for peace, but to seek out practical measures that will protect mankind from the horrors of war.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC TALKS VIEWED AS INTER-KOREAN TALKS

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 13 Oct 84 p 3

[Commentary by reporter Chong Sin-mo: "An Overall View of Vice Premier Sin's Proposal for the North-South Korean Economic Talk"]

[Text] The proposal of Sin Pyong-hyon, vice premier and minister of the Economic Planning Board, for a North-South economic talk is a positive measure taken in order to realize in a more concrete way the trade and economic cooperation between North and South Korea, for which there have been a number of proposals [exchanged] between the north and the south.

On 22 January 1982, we put forth in a declaration "a plan for national unity and democratic unification." And after that, on 1 February 1982, we put forth 20 trial implementation projects as practical measures to carry out the plan; and thus we proposed economic cooperation with the North Korean side, which included daily necessities trade between North and South Korea and the joint development and joint use of natural resources, etc.

At his summer press conference held on 20 August 1984, President Chon Tu-hwan proposed the opening of an era of exchange and cooperation between the north and the south. He then declared that in order to seek co-prosperity through economic cooperation between the north and the south, it is imperative that substantial economic trade between them, including the exchange of technology and materials, be made along with the resumption of the North-South dialogue and the reunion of separated families.

Effect of Saving Transportation Expenses

At that time, President Chon made it clear that if the North Korean side agrees, he would be ready to offer such technology and materials as capable of substantially contributing to the improvement of living of the brethren in North Korea.

Pointing out that "we are producing a great deal of daily necessities, medicines, cars, and machinery of good quality of our domestic use and

export to international markets, while North Korea is exporting overseas such natural resources, including coal and iron ore, as we lack," President Chon emphatically stated that "there cannot be any reason whatsoever for North and South Korea, people of the same race, not to trade and cooperate with each other, while they are trading and economically cooperating with the third world countries, respectively."

His proposal is timely, as we evaluate it, in view of the following facts: that in line with our side's unceasing efforts to seek a possible breakthrough in the improvement of North-South relations, we accepted North Korea's relief goods for flood victims from the humanistic viewpoint; and that North Korea, too, is pursuing system [changing] measures, including the enactment of the joint management law, in an effort to get out of its chronic economic stagnation. Should North Korea accept this proposal of ours, there will be open any number, if you will, of ways of material exchange and economic cooperation that can be carried out immediately. North Korea would be able to sell to us coal and iron ore, which we are presently importing from foreign countries, whereas we would be able to export to North Korea various industrial products needed by North Korea, such as television sets, refrigerators--home electric appliances--, watches and clothes.

When such a trade is effected, both the North and South Korean sides would be able to take part in big economic benefits through the reduction in transportation expenses alone; and furthermore, a foothold might be gained for the improvement of North-South relations, a cherished desire of the nation.

Of course, there is an enormous gap in economic strength [between North and South Korea] to the extent that there is no comparison between them.

Offering of Capitals and Technology, too

As of the end of the year 1983, the gross national products (GNP) of both sides were as follows: the ROK's was \$75.3 billion; and North Korea's 14.5 billion. The ratio was 5.2 to 1. The per capita GNP, too, was as follows: [the ROK's was] \$1,884 and [North Korea's was] \$765. The ratio was 2.5 to 1.

The total amount of trade, including both exports and imports, was as follows: our was \$50.6 billion; and North Korea's was no more than \$2.9 billion. In other words, North Korea's was only one-seventeenth of ours.

In comparing the two in terms of the level of technology and the industrial structure, too, we are regarded as a model of developing countries, whereas North Korea is still not able to get out of the pool of underdeveloped countries, as indicated by facts.

However, whereas North Korea's steel making capability is only one-third of ours, iron ore deposits in North Korea are as much as 3 billion tons--

25 times as big as ours. In the case of coal, too, whereas our yearly output is in the neighborhood of 20 million tons, North Korea's is as much as 35 million tons.

In view of facts cited above, the possibility of effecting trade between the two is very great. The North Korean side's rich natural resources and our good quality industrial products represent goods needed by each other.

When joint investment is realized, we will offer them capital and even teach high level technology and then there will be economic co-prosperity.

Living Hardship of the People in the North Is Serious

At the time when the division was made, North Korea was in a far more favorable condition than the ROK in terms of resources and industrial structure. However, due to repeated failures in its policy of industrialization and excessive outlay in its military expenses, which have come about since then, North Korea is now facing chronic economic stagnation and suffering from serious hardship in people's living.

In its struggle to overcome such economic stagnation as this, it has recently been pursuing new system [changing] measures, such as the enactment of "the joint management law" designed to open economic cooperation with foreign countries.

Under such circumstances, we recently accepted relief goods for flood victims offered by the North Korean side. We did so not because we needed the goods, but because we wanted to set a precedent of mutual aid from a humanistic point of view between North and South Korea and thereby to find at any cost a breakthrough in improving North-South relations.

A Breakthrough in Effecting Substantial Improvement

It is imperative that North-South relations should be improved on a broader basis taking advantage of the offering and accepting of relief goods for flood victims. It is a desire of the entire nation that the improvement of North-South relations will not be limited to the humanistic project designed to solve the problem of displaced families or the projects of the sports field but be developed and expanded to the extent of economic exchange and cooperation.

It is the only way of materializing such desire of the nation to hew out a road of helping each other in the economic field between the brethren of North and South Korea who have been divided for almost 40 years, to seek common interest and co-prosperity in all fields, and furthermore, to lay a foundation for peaceful unification.

The proposal, made in a recent letter, for an economic talk in which vice minister level officials of government of North and South Korea --

as senior delegates--and economic authorities of both governments and representatives of nongovernmental economic organizations would take part, can be interpreted as [an indication of] a consistent stand of our policy toward the unification dialogue, which is seeking a breakthrough in the North and South Korean relations through to the end under the leadership of responsible authorities.

Furthermore, the proposal for establishing a permanent economic cooperation organization which would be made up of representatives of authorities and economic circles of both sides is aimed at the institution of a system device for economic exchange and cooperation.

Reasons for that are as follows: in order to carry out trade of goods and economic cooperation effectively and consistently, there must be deliberation on the technical and business-oriented problems in each field; and, in order to have it, a permanent organization must be established by all means.

The economic talk between North and South Korea, as proposed, would include not only representatives of economic authorities but also representatives of nongovernmental economic organizations who would be in charge of actual trade and cooperation so that actual work may be started as soon as authorities of both sides reach agreement.

In this way, Vice Premier Sin's Proposal for the economic talk is realistic and reasonable in content.

If the North Korean authorities really desire unification of the fatherland, they must unconditionally accept such a reasonable and realistic proposal of ours.

Economic Indexes of the North and the South Compared

As of the End of 1983

	ROK	North Korea	Remarks ROK North Korea	
GNP (in hundred million dollars)	753	145	5.2	: 1
GNP per capita (in dollars)	1,884	765	2.5	: 1
Substantial growth (%)	9.5	4.4	--	
Scale of finances (in hundred million dollars)	131	110	1.2	: 1
Ratio to GNP (%)	17.4	76.2	--	
Amount of trade (as cleared through customs) (in hundred million dollars)	506.3	29.3	17	: 1
Exports (in hundred million dollars)	244.4	13.8	18	: 1
Imports (in hundred million dollars)	261.9	15.5	17	: 1
Capacity of power generating facilities (in 10,000 kw)	1,312	574	2.3	: 1
Steel making capacity (in 10,000 t)	1,404	430	3.3	: 1
Shipbuilding capacity (in 10,000 t)	400	21	19	: 1
Car production capacity (in 10,000 cars)	33.7	1.5	22	: 1
Oil refining capacity (in 10,000 barrels daily)	79	7	11	: 1
Coal output (in 10,000 t)	1,986	3,500	1	: 1.8
Cement producing capacity (in 10,000 t)	2,345	860	2.7	: 1
Television set producing capacity (in 10,000 sets)	855	15	57	: 1
Fiber producing capacity (in 10,000 t)	127	13	9.7	: 1
Textile producing capacity (in 100,000,000m)	59.3	6	9.9	: 1
Food crops output (in 10,000 t)	713	426	1.7	: 1
Total length of railways (in km)	6,129	4,441	1.4	: 1
High speed highways (in km)	1,420	240	5.2	: 1
Harbor capacity (in 10,000 t)	9,600	3,280	2.9	: 1

A Diarial Record of Proposals Made Between the
North and South in the Economic Field

ROK		North Korea	
Date	Content	Date	Content
12 Jan 1977	A free food aid proposal to North Korea	21 Sep 1959	Relief goods, such as rice, shoes, and lumber, were delivered to calamity victims in South Korea
23 Jun 1978	A nongovernmental economic cooperation organization was established to promote trade and capitals cooperation between the north and the south; and to have minister level talks, if necessary	12 Nov 1960	An aid proposal in 12 kinds of goods, such as electricity, coal, and steel
22 Jan 1982	A national unity was effected as a tentative agreement was made on fundamental relations between North/South Korea	28 Jun 1963	A free aid proposal offering 100,000 som of rice to starving people and fishermen victims of calamities
1 Feb 1982	Promotion of society opening through mutual exchange and cooperation	27 Mar 1964	A proposal for economic exchange and delivery of goods between the north and the south: 300,000 tons of rice (2,000,000 som); 100,000 tons of steel; and 10,000 tons of chemical fiber, etc.
	A proposal for 20 trial projects, such as the development of a free tourist zone ranging from Mt Sorak to Mt Kumgang; the estblishment of joint free fishing zone of the north and the south; the joint development and joint use of natural resources to effect prosperity in national economy	8 Sep 1984	A proposal for delivery of relief goods for flood victims in the south
20 Aug 1984	A proposal for economic exchange and cooperation and delivery of free goods and technology		Rice: 50,000 som Cement: 100,000 tons Cloths: 500,000 meters And medical supplies

Full Text of Vice Premier Sin's Letter to North Korea

Our government has recently proposed to your side that trade and economic cooperation between North and South Korea be carried out at an early date. It is emphasized in that letter that this means for the improvement of North-South relations and co-prosperity should be sought.

The real intention of such a measure on our part is in hewing a way of helping each other in the economic field between the brethren of North and South Korea who have been separated for nearly 40 years and thereby in achieving, ahead of schedule even a bit, the unification of the fatherland which the whole nation wants.

We believe that if only the exchange of goods and economic cooperation can be carried out between North and South Korea, it would not only bring about an immediate improvement in the living of the brethren of North and South Korea but also greatly contribute to achieving the balanced development, co-prosperity, and national unity in all fields between North and South Korea.

In particular, we think that in order to safeguard the existence, rights, and interests of our nation amid the international economic competition which is getting more and more serious day after day, we should not waste any more strength of the nation due to antagonism and confrontation between us, but should join our strength together standing aloof from ideology and system.

From such a viewpoint as this, we hope that the exchange of goods and economic cooperation, as proposed by our government recently, will be realized as soon as possible.

In view of the fact that your side has recently been pursuing new system (changing) measures designed to effect economic cooperation with outsiders, we expect that such measures will help from now on to hew a way of economic exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea.

Our government will render active assistance to economic personages and businessmen of our side in their taking part in the trades and economic cooperation between North and South Korea.

In order to do so, we think that it is imperative for representatives of authorities in the economic field and representatives of nongovernmental economic organizations of North and South Korea to have a candid dialogue.

Furthermore, if necessary, it may be a good idea to establish an economic cooperation organization of North and South Korea which would be made up of representatives of authorities and economic circles of both sides--as a permanent organization designed to promote the trade and economic cooperation between North and South Korea.

In order to deliberate on problems cited above, we hereby propose a North-South economic talk in which vice minister level officers of both governments--as senior delegates--and representatives of economic authorities and nongovernmental organizations of North and South Korea would participate.

Hoping that such a talk between North and South Korea will materialize at an early date, we leave the matter of setting the date and place of such a talk entirely with your side.

We will look forward to your affirmative reply.

7989

CSO: 4107/013

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY COMMENTS S. KOREAN ECONOMY AS DEPENDENT

SK081545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Dec (KCNA)--"Colonial Dependence and Lopsidedness of South Korean Economy" is the title of a signed article of NODONG SINMUN today, which reads in part:

The South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy which is controlled and run by U.S. and other foreign monopoly capital, not by national capital.

The indiscreet inducement of foreign capital is a main factor of the deepening economic dependence.

The foreign loans incurred by the South Korean puppets in the 1959-1981 period added up to dollars 25,708 million, 30.7 percent of which came from the United States, 18 percent from the international banking agencies under U.S. control and 15.3 percent from Japan. This means that 64 percent of the loans to South Korea came from the United States and Japan.

Facts vividly prove that the real owners of the South Korean "government-run" and comprador enterprises are U.S. and Japanese monopolies, the creditors and controllers who have supplied funds for their equipment and operation.

The dependence of the South Korean economy stands out in bolder relief in its total reliance on the United States and other countries for raw materials and fuel, technique and installations. Now the South Korean puppets depend on foreign countries for nearly 80 percent of machinery, almost entirely for technique and for over 70 percent of the raw materials they need.

The South Korean economy has been reduced to an economy totally dependent on import for resources, its import of industrial raw materials and fuel occupying 64 percent of the total import volume of South Korea, or 24 percent of "GNP."

The South Korean puppets bring food, too, from the United States and other countries. The food self-sufficiency rate of South Korea has sharply dropped to 42 percent.

The South Korean economy serves wholly for the military aggression and economic plunder by the United States, the Suzerain state, not for the economic development of South Korea and improvement of its people's living.

The strict service of the South Korean economy for the U.S. imperialists' policy of military aggression and economic plunder finds manifestation also in the fact that its industry has been totally reduced to a colonial sub-contracting import industry of the U.S. and Japanese monopolies to be a means of bringing wealth and profits to them. The commodities flowing into the U.S., Japanese and other foreign markets under the South Korean labels are not products of South Korean enterprises but products of the U.S. and Japanese monopolies which have made their way into South Korea.

The South Korean export industry guarantees the U.S. and Japanese masters a colossal amount of super-profits. It is not without reason that the trade deficit snowballed to dollars 13,711.8 million in the four years of Chon Tu-hwan's "office" during which they claim exports augmented.

The dependence of the South Korean economy finds expression also in its structure. It is a colonial economy heavily lopsided.

Everything subordinates to export and all the economic domains centering on it, the disparity between the industry meeting the internal demand and the export industry has reached the culminating point. To cap it all, all the links of reproduction such as heavy and light industries, processing and extractive industries are constantly stand contradictory and opposed to each other and the imbalance between industry and agriculture is also past the limit.

The colonial dependence and lopsidedness of the South Korean economy inevitably leads to a total bankruptcy of the national economy.

The foreign debts of the South Korean puppets have gone beyond the 50,000 million dollar mark, which is predicted to leap to 65,000 million dollars in 1986.

Yet the Chon Tu-hwan group has the cheek to twang the harp of "economic superiority," whitewashing the colonial dependent economy. This ridiculous hullabaloo only invites public derision.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ASCRIBES CABBIE'S SUICIDE TO CHON'S HARSH RULE

SK081400 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
5 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary, I will discuss the case of Pak Chong-man, a cab driver at Mingyong Taxi Co, Seoul, who protested against the fascist authorities by burning himself to death.

As has been reported, on 31 November Pak Chong-man, a cab driver at Mingyong Taxi Co, Chungsan-dong, Unpyong-ku, Seoul, burned himself to death to protest against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of labor union.

Pak Chong-man, aged 36 at the time of his death, staged hunger-strike in front of the taxi company on 29 November, together with his colleagues, to protest the illegal dismissal of the head officials of the labor union and to demand better treatment.

When the company, which is protected by the authorities, refused to meet any of the demands of the hunger strikers and bluffed that those who participated in the hunger-strike will also be sacked, Pak Chong-man sprayed gasoline on his own body and then set fire to himself, with squirting hatred and fury for the fascist authorities and the miscreant owner of the company, in the same manner of Chon Tae-il who burned himself to death 13 years ago, having appealed that his death should not be wasted. He cried that he will see to it that other members of the labor union escape injuries by sacrificing himself.

Pak Chong-man's suicide by burning himself to death left all walks of life of society shocked and it can be called another Chon Tae-il incident which rekindled the spirit of struggle in the hearts of all our workers. This was not merely an expression of protest against the fascist authorities by a single worker, but an expression of outrage and protest of all the workers who are oppressed and exploited under the tyrannical rule of the fascist colony and under the whip of (?capitalism). What is more, his was not a meaningless death, but a murder by the wicked rule of the fascist dictatorship.

Attempting to be appearing as if it were interested in the living of the workers, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which usurped power with bayonets at the instigation of the United States, has frequently paid lip service to a new era or improvement of the working people's welfare. The present standing of the workers, however, is more tragic than that of the workers 13 years ago when Chon Tae-il burned himself to death.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is ruthlessly trampling underfoot even the three rights of labor, the basic rights of the workers, and is mercilessly subjecting to suppression by bayonets those who do nothing but demand the right to form an independent labor union and freedom for labor union's activities. What is more, with gangster groups, made up of people who once served in paratroop units, organized at companies of all stripes, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has workers with advanced ideas, whom it regards as invidious, arrested in total secrecy or beaten, thus unscrupulously resorting to the politics of violence of the medieval era.

In the meantime, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, preaching about deceptive cooperation between the employer and employees, is forcibly demanding that our workers obey [words indistinct] and is protecting the evil owners of business so that they can oppress and exploit the workers as they please. It is all because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antipopular labor policy and fascist tyrannical rule that evil business owners have now become more inhuman and increasingly tyrannical and the workers' standing has deteriorated.

We can be sure of this when we look at the circumstances cabbies find themselves in. At present, cabbies have to work more than 20 hours a day, from morning till late night, without proper rest, and despite the accumulating fatigue, in order to earn money needed to meet per diem payment to taxi owners. In spite of such hard work, the monthly salary these cabbies get paid is barely one-third of the minimum wage needed for subsistence living. This notwithstanding, the evil owners of taxi companies are systematically raising the per diem payment to be paid by the cabbies, not paying perks by cunningly introducing various kinds of perks such as bonuses and incentives and employing various pretexts. They even make the cabbies pay fines when they violated traffic laws while working.

As for the case of the Mingyong Taxi Co, the owner did not pay the monthly incentives of 50,000 won if the cabbies stay away from work for only 3 days and denied the cabbies 75,000 won, the money the cabbies get paid every 3 months as a bonus, if the cabbies cause the slightest accident because of their extreme fatigue. The owner also committed the barbarous act of sacking the cabbies if they protested such tyrannical measures.

Pak Chong-man's struggle staged with his colleagues demanding the restoration of the labor union officials who had been illegally dismissed and payment of various of perks, including incentives and bonuses, and substantiation of working hours was an expression of grudge and outrage accumulated against the evil rule of the fascist authorities and harsh treatment of the evil business owners.

Pak Chong-man, committing suicide by burning himself was an expression of the strong will of our workers who are determined not to tolerate the fascist dictatorship.

In the wake of Pak Chong-man's self-immolation, which can be said to be yet another death of Chon Tae-il, the broad sectors of society can hardly hold back gushing fury against the Chon Tu-hwan ring and are trying to prevent his death from being wasted as was done to the death of Chon Tae-il by overthrowing the fascist dictatorship, while raising their voice of solidarity with the labor movement.

Already, some 80 leaders of taxi labor unions in Seoul have staged a sit-in demanding the resurrection of a consultative council for the taxi labor union of Seoul.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should heed the outrageous voice of the masses from all walks of life which is being poured like rain and should step down from power, without delay, taking responsibility for having driven Pak Chong-man to death.

As long as the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring continue their fascist colonial rule in this land, the condition of living for the popular masses, including our workers, will remain unimproved and we will be living under the harsh, tyrannical rule of the fascist colony, indefinitely. We cannot afford to live under such a condition.

The freedom trampled upon and right to exist can be obtained only through struggle staged in unity. The workers and the patriotic masses from all walks of life throughout the country should keep the flames of solidarity struggle with labor movement burning and create a strong heatwave for pan-national anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy in order not to waste the death of Chon Tae-il and Pak Chong-man and to regain genuine rights to exist.

CSO: 4110/041

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DISMISSED JOURNALISTS SUPPORT PRESS MOVEMENT IN SOUTH

SK102311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2301 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--The Tonga Struggle Committee for Defence of Free Press and the Korean Struggle Committee for Defence of Free Press, organisations of South Korean pressmen expelled from the press organs by the South Korean fascist clique, published a statement in joint name, reported NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Korean residents in Canada.

The statement said:

The press existing in South Korea today has been reduced to an institution-alized press, a tool of dictatorial power. It is necessary to carry out fundamental reforms and pressmen should rise in a struggle if the press is to revive as a true democratic press freed from the chains of the "government"-controlled press.

The "Basic Law on Press" and various other kinds of "laws" abridging us of democracy or the essential parts of the freedom of the press must be abrogated, the existing reptile newspaper and radio institutions be dissolved and mass media be diversified to fully represent varied will of people, the statement noted.

It demanded the reinstatement of the journalists dismissed in 1980 and the restoration [words indistinct] Tonga Struggle Committee for Defence of Free Press and the Korean Struggle Committee for Defence of Free Press dismissed in 1975 to their original status.

We, the statement stressed, will sympathize with, join and cooperate with the democratic press movement which will continue till democratic press has been firmly established on this soil.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HUMAN RIGHTS DISCUSSION CONTINUES

MINJU CHOSON Comments

SK110502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the utterances of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique that "guarantee of human rights" cannot be expected unless "violence" is excluded, says this is a shameless jargon.

The author of the commentary recalls that this hokum was made in a "talk" issued in the name of the "justice minister" on the occasion of the so-called "human rights week" which began in South Korea from December 7, and says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group, a group of matchless stiflers of human rights and fascist hangmen, is not entitled to talk about human rights.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has turned South Korea into the worst graveyard of human rights in the world, a hell on earth where even a trace of democracy cannot be found and even the elementary rights and freedom of the people are totally trampled underfoot.

Little wonder, on December 6 the South Korean branch of the "International League for the Rights of Man" issued a statement criticizing the violation of human rights and calling for the revision of fascist evil laws in South Korea.

It was not without reason that an overseas Korean figure said it is as good as trying to find a rose in the cesspool to try to find human rights in South Korea.

It is outrageous indeed for the puppets to talk about "human rights" in disregard of this.

They are shamelessly paying lip-service to "human rights" and the like with a sinister design to tone down the people's discontent with and resistance against their anti-popular oppressive rule and justify their barbarous fascist system.

KCNA Criticizes Chon's Talk

SK100827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans circulated a "talk" in the name of the "justice minister" on the occasion of the so-called "human rights week" beginning December 7, declaring that "guarantee of human rights cannot be expected" without ending "violence," according to a report.

This is a shameless protestation.

As everyone knows, the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards are the biggest criminals who have reduced South Korea to a graveyard of human rights.

Shortly after they grabbed power, the fascists stood stark naked as human-butchers by massacring more than 5,000 people at a time in Kwangju when they demanded democracy.

Revealing the same brutality constantly, the cutthroats murdered students demanding campus democracy in groups by pressganging them into the puppet army and have thrown many people who cried for democracy into nazi-type concentration camps on charges of political offense and leave them wither away there.

Yet the Chon Tu-hwan group is brazen enough to talk about "guarantee of human rights" and "end to violence" in an effort to cover up its crimes.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OLYMPIAD SITE DISCUSSION CONTINUES

Foreign Papers Comment

SK111131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--The Syrian paper AL-BA'TH November 20, referring to the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games, said that a sports festival for friendship and peace could not be held at a place where dictatorship and endless disorder prevail.

It condemned U.S. monopolies for planning to rake in fabulous profits by using the Seoul Olympic Games.

The International Olympic Committee must draw a lesson from the Los Angeles Olympiad and solve without delay the problem of moving the site of the Olympic Games from Seoul to other place, the paper stressed.

The Iranian paper KAYHAN December 1 introduced the calls of various countries for shifting the venue of the 1988 Olympiad from Seoul to another place. It said the International Olympic Committee should find a way to solve this problem and adopt a decision to shift the venue from Seoul to another place.

The Burundi paper RENOUVEAU November 22, the Guinea-Bissau paper NO PINTCHA November 17, the Guyanese paper NEW NATION November 18, the Lebanese paper L'ORIENT LE JOUR, the Italian paper IL MESSAGGERO November 20, the Swiss paper IL DOVERE, the Belgian paper DRAPEAU ROUGE, the Swedish paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET and Tanzanian papers UHURU and DAILY NEWS November 21 and 22 carried articles opposing the Seoul Olympic Games.

Indian Journalist Comments

SK120345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Anil Gupta, editor of the Indian paper EVENTS, called for the transfer of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games to another place.

Recalling that broad public and sports circles of the world demanded the transfer of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games to another place from Seoul, he said in his talk on December 5 that the main reason is that Seoul does not accord with the Olympic Charter and principle and it is not a peaceful and stable place for an international sports festival.

He went on:

South Korea has turned into a place of worst violation of human rights, where human dignity and freedom are trampled upon and stifled.

The South Korean authorities intend to use the 1988 Olympiad for their political purpose, contravening the idea of the Olympic movement. The South Korean people oppose the hosting of the Olympic Games in Seoul.

At this very moment when the South Korean authorities are crying for "Seoul Olympiad", students' anti-"government" demonstrations are being staged in an endless chain in Seoul and the South Korean authorities, upset by this, are letting loose the police to brutally crack down upon their demonstrations.

Such being the situation, I strongly demand that the venue of the 1988 Olympiad be transferred to another place at this very moment, he said.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WORKERS' PROTEST DEATH NOTED

GFTUK Calls for Support

SK120501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on December 11 sent a letter to the World Federation of Trade Unions and trade union organizations of all countries, expressing the hope that they would pay deep attention to the suicide of Pak Chong-man, a South Korean taxi chauffeur, in self-immolation, denounce the South Korean authorities for driving him into death and extend full support and solidarity for the South Korean workers' struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and national salvation.

Noting that the death of Pak Chong-man who burned himself after soaking his body in gasoline was an impression of a strong protest against the South Korean tyrannic system which harshly suppresses the independent trade unions of the South Korean workers and ruthlessly tramples upon their elementary democratic freedom and right to existence, the letter says:

Down through history the South Korean authorities have fascistized the whole of society and forced unbearable slavish submission upon the workers, violating the three rights of labour and other democratic liberties and rights. This has naturally invited the resistance of the workers.

In November 1970, Chon Tae-il, a worker of Pyonghwa market in Seoul, burned himself in protest against the anti-popular social system of South Korea, crying "Don't let my death be useless."

Ten odd years have passed since then and power changed hands. But, what the worker Chon Tae-il desired has not been realized at all and the conditions of the South Korean workers are going from bad to worse.

Pak Chong-man's suicide was a tragedy caused by such dark reality of South Korea and the anti-popular policy of labour. It was not mere suicide but murder by the South Korean social system in which U.S. and Japanese monopolies and comprador capitalists hold sway.

We express the belief that the World Federation of Trade Unions and trade union organizations of all countries will pay deep attention to the suicide of Pak Chong-man and denounce the South Korean authorities for having driven him into death and at the same time, express active support and solidarity for the South Korean workers' anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle for democracy and national salvation.

Pyongyang Workers Denunciation

SK111116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Employees of the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory and the Pyongyang Railway Administration met on December 10 to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan clique for causing Pak Chong-man, a South Korean taxi chauffeur, to commit suicide by burning himself.

The speakers at the meetings said that the South Korean workers, deprived of the elementary political freedom and rights, undergo inhuman maltreatment and humiliation, receiving starvation wages short of the minimum living cost. The South Korean workers have determinedly risen up in struggle conscious that they cannot leave their existence and destiny to others tender mercy any longer, they said.

Noting that the struggles waged by workers in Seoul and other main cities of South Korea vividly show the growing resentment and spirit of resistance of the South Korean workers against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the speakers said the South Korean workers are forming organizations of independent labour movement, closing their fighting ranks and waging a brisk joint struggle with students.

The struggle of the South Korean workers, they said, will gain momentum with the active support and solidarity of the entire workers in the northern half of the republic. They should fight till their just demand is met to establish a new system under which their right to existence and democratic freedom would be guaranteed stressed the speakers.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN FIGURES CONDEMN FIRING AT PANMUNJOM

SK120354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--An international organization and public figures of various countries denounced the firing committed by U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army in the Panmunjom conference room area.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in a statement December 3 accused the U.S. forces of their firing in Panmunjom.

Sirajul Hussain Khan, chairman of the Democratic Party of Bangladesh, in a statement December 3 said that the brutal murder of guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Panmunjom was a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a provocation deliberately committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

I, on behalf of the Democratic Party of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh people, demand that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique bear full responsibility for the incident and make an apology for it to the Korean people and sternly punish the murderers, he stressed.

Zahir al-Khatib, member of the Lebanese Parliament and chairman of the Lebanese Committee for the Reunification of Korea, in a statement December 3 scathingly condemned the brutality of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army, labelling it as a never-to-be-condoned inhuman crime and a vicious challenge to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In a statement December 3 the Patan District Committee of the Nepal World Peace Committee said that the barbaric murder committed at a time when an atmosphere of dialogue was being created with the delivery of a huge amount of relief goods by the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for South Korean flood-sufferers and the holding of economic talks and a preliminary contact between Red Cross delegates of North and South was a grave provocation on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for laying a stumbling block in the way of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the statement stressed, must stop reckless military provocations and accept the DPRK's peaceful proposal for tripartite talks before it is too late, and the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea at once.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Memorial for Chauffeur

SK120430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Students of Seoul universities rose up all at once in anti-"government" demonstrations on December 7, denouncing the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan military racist clique in driving Pak Chong-man, a chauffeur of the Mingyong traffic company, into death and expressing solidarity with the workers' struggle, according to South Korean newspaper reports.

In the afternoon more than 500 students of Koryo University assembled in the campus auditorium and held a "meeting to sum up the work of the General Student Council in the second semester of 1984 and a memorial service for Pak Chong-nam".

At the meeting the students made public a statement titled "To the Chauffeurs" in which they demanded a cut in "pay-in money" and enforcement of a full monthly salary system, a stop to the suppression of the trade unions and the repeal of the blacklists, revision of the evil labour law and resignation of the puppet communication minister and puppet labour minister.

They also decided to actively wage a "one million signature campaign" against the puppet National Assembly "elections" slated for early next year, keeping pace with the recently formed "National Students Federation" embracing students of 42 universities and colleges across South Korea.

Then the students went over to an anti-"government" demonstration, shouting "guarantee the three rights of labour", "release the arrested students" and other slogans.

They had a fierce clash at the campus gate with the puppet riot police which was rushed to the scene to suppress them.

On the morning of the same day 30 odd students of the university staged a powerful street demonstration at the East Gate District in Seoul.

At five p.m. that day students of Seoul, Yonsei, Sogang, Ehwa Women's and Tongguk universities gathered on the street before the Myongmun ceremony hall in Seoul and staged a joint demonstration.

While holding a powerful demonstration, scattering handbills expressing condolences on the death of Pak Chong-man, the students knocked down two policemen in a fierce rock-hurling battle with the police who cracked down upon them.

That day the police arrested several dozen students.

Student Organization Formed

SK110830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--The November 24 issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans overseas, carried the inaugural declaration issued on November 3 by the students alliance of struggle against dictatorship for democracy which had been formed as a fighting organization of South Korean students.

The alliance was inaugurated in Seoul early in November and expanded and reorganized into the "National Students Federation" ("Chonhangnyon") on November 20.

The declaration stated that the democratic students of South Korea would struggle "till national reunification, democracy and people's emancipation" would have been realized and fight daringly for the abolition of the fascist laws and against the suppression of the democratic trade unions and other popular movements.

Demanding an immediate resignation of the present Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "government" it called upon all the democratic organizations to actively join in their struggle.

It declared that the democratic students would struggle with an unflinching resolution till the day of the people's victory.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MILITARY VOWS TO SWIFTLY CRUSH NORTH PROVOCATIONS

SK120326 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] Top commanding generals of the three armed services reaffirmed yesterday their resolute determination to swiftly and effectively overwhelm the North Korean communists if any provocations were triggered by the North.

In the separate year-end strategic meetings of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the commanding officers of major units in both forward and rear regions resolved once again that they would be thoroughly prepared to deter, and defeat if invaded, the ever-increasing threat from the North.

Presiding over the conference of key Army commanders, Army Chief of Staff Gen Chong Ho-yong said that all units under his command would reinforce the "war game" systems.

He also said that both frontline and rear units would be ready to swiftly crush any surprise attack and terrorism by the North Korean communists.

Noting that North Koreans have already completed preparations to launch a surprise invasion with many mechanized divisions deployed to the forward area, General Chong told the commanders to spare no effort to prevent any provocations by the North.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Kim In-ki, handing down the strategic measures to be carried out by the airmen next year, said that top priority would be given to reducing to ashes the "hearts" of the enemy forces if provoked.

He pointed out the importance of the air force in modern warfare and stressed that domestic manufacturing of fighters and other aircraft and weapons would be continued to maintain air superiority over the North.

Air Force plays a decisive role in supporting the ground forces during war time, he said, adding that any warfare in the future would depend on Air Force support, especially during the initial stage of the war that might be initiated by the North.

Adm Choe Sang-hwa, chief of naval operations also told the commanders of Navy and Marine units to closely monitor the movements of the North Koreans ships on the seas surrounding the Korean peninsula.

All sailors should be ready to promptly take retaliatory actions if the North Koreans resort to military provocations, particularly on islands and coastal districts vulnerable to security lapses.

CSO: 4100/079

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HONG KONG-PRC STYLE REUNIFICATION NOT FOR KOREA

SK201251 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Dec 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Communist China's Theory of Two Systems Within One State"]

[Text] On 19 December, the United Kingdom and Communist China signed an agreement in Beijing handing Hong Kong over to Communist China. With the final signing of the UK-China Agreement handing Hong Kong over to Communist China, which was signed on 26 September under the tentative name of the Hong Kong-China Agreement, Hong Kong is now destined to be under the sovereignty of Communist China effective 1 July 1997.

However, even once Hong Kong has been returned to Communist China in accordance with this Hong Kong-China Agreement, Communist China will allow Hong Kong to retain its capitalist system for 50 years thereafter. However, the agreement stipulates that Hong Kong will allow Communist China to control its diplomatic affairs and defense.

The fact that Hong Kong can keep its capitalist system even after it is returned to Communist China in 1997 means the Communist China approves of the concept of two systems within one state. It also means that Communist China intends to keep the communist system on continental China in parallel with the capitalist system in Hong Kong.

There are some strong reasons compelling Communist China to accept the concept of two systems within one state. It fears the possibility that the economy of Hong Kong, which has long practiced capitalism under British domination, might go bankrupt if it stripped Hong Kong residents of their private property and abolished the principles of free-market economics after Hong Kong is returned to Communist China. For this reason, Communist China appears to intend to leave this capitalist system in Hong Kong intact, the third largest monetary center in the world, and to use it as a window through which to earn foreign exchange.

What is more, because Communist China's recognition of the concept of two systems within one state accords with its reunification strategy, the concept of two systems within one state is very significant. Communist China has on many past occasions made it clear that it will regain Taiwan in the same

way it restored Hong Kong. On 4 October, a spokesman for the Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry stated that "when Taiwan is reunified to continental China, our country will provide a constitution there based on the concept of two systems within one state."

Communist China's theory of two systems within one state can be easily applied to Hong Kong, but Communist China will find it difficult to apply it to Taiwan. This is because Taiwan, unlike Hong Kong, is likely to refuse to remain a special administrative district of Communist China.

Communist China's concept of reunification based on two systems within one state is not a suitable model of reunification for other divided countries because it does not mean reunification of a single ethnic people into one based on a consensus, but means that one system is to be absorbed into another.

Although North Korea has been selling its theory of reunification based on two systems within one state, what it aims at is not a harmonious reunification but communization of the South. By coming up with the so-called proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], North Korea says it will recognize the differences in ideologies and systems. However, by calling for the abolition of anticommunist laws in South Korea as a precondition for founding the DCRK, North Korea has exposed its intention to communize the South.

This being the case, Communist China's theory of two systems within one state becomes possible when applied to Hong Kong which automatically will be returned to Communist China when the 99-year lease expires. When two systems establish a single government and as long as the two systems try to exercise sovereignty, reunification through unilateral absorption by one system is difficult. Therefore, divided countries should eradicate mutual distrust, expand exchanges, and seek to achieve a harmonious reunification while tentatively maintaining the system of two states within one people as do West and East Germany.

Thus, we duly point out some problems contained in the concept of reunification based on two systems within one state which make it improper as a model for reunification of divided countries and also because it means an absorption of one side by another.

CSO: 4107/043

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 'TO BE RIGGED'--Pyongyang, 9 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique seem to take much pains to fabricate "votes" in the "National Assembly elections" slated for early next year, according to reports from Seoul. The clique called a national meeting of "secretaries of the Democratic Justice Party" in Seoul on December 6 at which they presented to them "program for strengthening the party with the approach of elections" and decided to recommend 18,000 officials at 92 "local party committees" throughout South Korea from December 10 to give them "education and training" and carry out the "vote-collecting strategy." At the meeting, the "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party" claimed that the party should approach the "elections" from a "positive and offensive position," not from a "defensive position." This indicates that the planned puppet National Assembly elections, too, will earn themselves ill-fame as fraudulent "elections" without precedent in history. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 9 Dec 84 SK]

STUDENT'S DEATH IN TEXAS--Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Today's NODONG SINMUN assails American hooligan's [words indistinct]. This brutal murder which occurred in the United States cannot be viewed as a mere man-killing committed by a few American gangsters, the signed commentary notes, and continues: This crime stemmed from the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists who treat the South Korean people as mere colonial slaves. This is clearly proved by the fact that the savage murder was openly committed in the crowded golf links and the American police has not undertaken any investigation of the criminals. The U.S. imperialists have insulted the South Korean people as "backward people" and "field rats." The U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea permit themselves at murder, rape and robbery and commit such man-killing for fun as shooting local people to death and driving their trucks over passers-by, killing them. The South Korean people will remain subjected to national humiliation and maltreatment and distress unless the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is terminated and an end put to the treacherous rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group which maintains its existence for bartering away national dignity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

S.KOREAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY--Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--The General Federation of the South Korean Christian Farmers' Associations in an article stripping bare the anti-popular nature of the puppet clique's agricultural policy said that the debts of the South Korean farm households increased 58 times during the last decade, each household being in debt to the extent of more than 2 million won on an average. The article criticized the reactionary policy of the South Korean fascist clique, saying that "the farmers' debts are an institutional malady resulting from the wrong policy of the authorities sacrificing the peasants, the masters of this land, and neglecting agriculture." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

NORTH TO ESTABLISH TECHNICAL SCHOOLS--Tokyo (YONHAP)--North Korea has announced plans to set up 24 general colleges, six factory colleges and four technical high schools by the school year of 1985 in accordance with an urgent directive from Kim Il-song, who reportedly felt acutely that his country lagged behind in science and technology while touring East Europe early this year, KUNJI KENKYU (MILITARY RESEARCH) magazine said Monday in its December issue. In the latest of a series of articles on the real picture of the closed North Korean society, the Japanese monthly said North Korea is now forcing English lessons on children from primary school on the grounds that, in order to smash the American imperialist, one must know the enemy. Therefore, the content of the lesson is either to extol Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il or to spur animosity against the United States, it said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/079

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REINSTATED POLITICIANS DISCUSS FORMING NEW PARTY

SK110134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy is expected to announce its decision today on whether to allow its members, who were recently removed from a political ban, to take part in efforts to form a new party.

Political sources said the CPD is most likely to decide for participation in the new party move, with some conditions attached.

If such a decision is made, the politically reinstated CPD members and other similarly reinstated old-time politicians are expected to step up dialogue in an attempt to hold a new party promoters' meeting early next week, the sources said.

They noted that Kim Yong-sam, CPD cochairman, met Sunday with literary and religious figures who are members of his organization to discuss the future course of the body.

Kim, one of the 15 persons still barred from politics, Saturday met with Yi Chol-sung, former chairman of the five-man supreme council of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party. He convened a meeting of the CPD's standing committee yesterday and reported the results of his meeting with Yi.

Yi, now leading a group of reinstated politicians, also met with Kim Sang-hyon, acting CPD cochairman and one of the 15 remaining on the blacklist, Saturday. Kim Sang-hyon has maintained close contacts with Kim Tae-chung, adviser to the CPD who is now in the United States. Kim Tae-chung is also one of those banned from politics.

The sources said the CPD is most likely to put forth preconditions that the identity of the purported new party as a true opposition camp be guaranteed and that the council be assured of a collective bargaining right in dealing with Yi Chol-sung's group.

If the CPD decides to participate in the new party move, it is to name Cho Yon-ha, Kim Nok-yong, Choe Hyong-u, Pak Chong-yol, Kim Tong-yong and Hwang Myong-su as its negotiation representatives.

Yi Ki-taek, Pak Han-sang, Song Won-yong, Kim Su-han, No Sung-hwan and Pak Yong-man are expected to represent the non-CPD group in the talks.

The working-level group is to discuss the selection of heads of the local chapters and other details to meet the legal requirements for inaugurating a party, with the National Assembly elections expected in mid-February.

Yi Chol-sung met with three of the other four former NDP supreme council members for nearly two hours at a restaurant in Seoul yesterday afternoon. The three others were Sin To-hwan, Yi Chong-hwan and Kim Chae-kwang.

After the meeting, Yi Chong-hwan said, "We decided to inaugurate a new party as soon as possible by combining efforts with the CPD and all other reinstated politicians who are willing to join the move."

A total of 536 former politicians and public figures were freed from the 4-year-old political ban on three occasions.

About 150 of those former politicians will hold a rally at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center today, urging unity among reinstated politicians.

CSO: 4100/080

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HOUSE PANEL PASSES AMENDMENT TO PRESS LAW

SK120250 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly passed yesterday a draft revision to the Basic Press Law featuring the alleviation of editor's criminal liability.

The amendment included part of a revision in bill proposed by the main opposition Democratic Korea Party.

However, a subcommittee empowered to draft the amendment rejected the DKP's demand that the license of periodicals may be removed by the culture-information minister "with the judgment of the court."

Upholding the provision of the current law, the sub-panel, instead, decided to urge the government to give publishers the opportunity to explain circumstances before the minister exercises his power of closing down publications.

The sub-panel suggested that a clause to that effect be inserted into a presidential decree to the law.

The amendment which is certain to pass the plenary session excludes a provision of the current law that "an editor will be fined up to one million won in case he fails to fulfill his duty on account of grave mistakes."

This means that the editor shall not be punished criminally in case he fails to prevent the publishing of contents constituting a crime "by mistake," but shall face punishment in case the publishing is "intentional."

The amendment also strikes out a clause of the current law which allows the authorities to refuse to provide information in case it would cause serious impediment to the normal performance of official duties due to excessive amount and scope of the requested information.

The house panel also passed a revision to the Motion Picture Law, which provides, among others, that any person can make films by simply registering his business with the authorities. At present a government license is required.

In the meantime, another sub-panel of the committee failed to draft a joint recommendation to the government on campus problems as a result of different opinions on the abolition of the Student Defense Corps.

Lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in the subcommittee argued that the corps, one of the sources of the recent campus disturbances, should be retained but its operations should be limited to "in time of war, disaster and state emergencies."

CSO: 4100/080

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STUDENT RELEASE CONSIDERED--Prosecution authorities are considering releasing soon some of the 22 college students now under arrest for their alleged involvement in the November 14 sit-in protest at the ruling Democratic Justice Party, if they show repentance. Prosecution sources said yesterday that some of those students are likely to be released on probation depending on the degree of their repentance and the seriousness of their alleged offenses. The sources said that prosecutors are considering not to indict those suspected of playing minor roles in the sit-in and those who already showed repentance. Any decision to take such lenient action with the students should come before Friday, the legal deadline for indictment. The students have been undergoing questioning at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office since November 26.
[Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Dec 84 p 4 SK]

CSO: 4100/080

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EXCHANGE BANK SEES ECONOMY VULNERABLE, URGES POLICY CHANGES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Nov 84 p 14

[Article by J. Jergen Jeske: "The South Korean Economy Needs a Broader Foundation. Growth Rate Is Slowing Down. Higher-Grade Types of Production Aspired to. Foreign Indebtedness Is Reaching Limits"]

[Text] Seoul, in November. Only in the remote provinces does South Korea still appear as the "Land of Morning Stillness", as it is called in poetic language. In the large cities, especially in the capital Seoul with its 10 million inhabitants, South Korea is a "country of economic revolution". The high-rise buildings are shooting up from the ground like mushrooms; at the Hangang River, which cuts through Seoul, the probably highest office building in the Far East has come into being. With military precision, a wide highway is being built along the river bank to the Olympic grounds. "We are hard workers," says the engineer in the Hyuandai Automobile Plant in Ulsan on a Saturday, on which people are working normally like every Saturday. At a dinner of the German-Korean Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Seoul, German businessmen likewise point to this militant work spirit as the actual source of energy of the Korean economic miracle, which otherwise rests on a rather susceptible foundation. Even the coolly calculating foreign bankers in Seoul, who regard a good many developments in the heavily indebted country with scepticism, are of the opinion that the Koreans, with their industriousness and their ability to solve crises, will in fact make it.

In spite of everything, Korea, in the last 20 years, succeeded in an admirable exertion of effort, succeeded in working its way up from one of the poorest agriculturally-stamped developing countries to the threshold of a modern industrial state. The country, in which peasants are still cultivating the rice fields with oxen and hand plough, today is one of the 15 largest export countries of the Western world, ranks in the export of ships with some distance in second place after Japan, and is among the 10 largest producers and exporters of electrical engineering products. In its annual report, the Korea Exchange Bank points out the fact that in Korea economic activity is less impeded than elsewhere by barriers of tradition and class and mobility, too, is not obstructed by social barriers. As for the rest, the economic development of Korea, according to the Korea Exchange Bank, rests on an unusual measure of agreement of group interests and individual interest, on the one hand, and national goals, on the other. This, according to the report, has led to an extraordinarily close connection and mutual dependence of state and economy.

And it is for this reason that the far-reaching direction of the economy by the state is accepted by the entrepreneurs, because they profit from it in the form of protection and support.

The State Directs

To be sure, the construction of large state-directed economic complexes and the strong dependence of the country on export, which amounts to 40 percent of the national product, have also led to an imbalanced and in part vulnerable economic structure. Thus the large family-owned companies that are active in many spheres, such as Daewoo, Hyundai, Samsung or Lucky Gold Star, play an almost overwhelming role in economic life. The vertical concentration in Korea is stronger than in Japan. Small and medium-size enterprises, in the FRG a broad substructure with a social balance effect, are only developed to a small extent. Many enterprises operate with a comparatively small capital basis, the large ones probably last but not least with the assurance that in case of doubt the state stands behind them.

As the Korean Exchange Bank writes, the differences between town and country and rich and poor have, if anything, become larger in the course of the forced industrialization in the past few years. The concentration of population and industry in the capital Seoul and in the port city of Pusan, too, creates problems. Although the standard of living in South Korea during the past 20 years has clearly improved, the inequities in income distribution have become larger. According to the report of the bank, the share of the richest 20 percent of the population in the national income rose from 42 to 45 percent during 1970 to 1980, while the share of the--as the report puts it--poorest 40 percent in the national income decreased from 20 to 16 percent. This explains in part the weakness of the domestic market. But from the standpoint of domestic policy, too, this development is explosive. The government, the bank writes, has now made available more money for social development "in order to prevent the transfer of poverty from generation to generation."

The export efforts of Korea, which to the extent of approximately one-third concentrate on the American market, moreover, increasingly encounter limits. According to a study of the Committee for Economic Planning, 40 percent of the exports to the United States, Japan, and Europe are subject to trade obstacles of some kind or another. Corresponding Korean complaints, to be sure, meet with little cooperation since Korea continues to protect its own industry now as before, although officially 80 percent of the imports have been liberalized and further measures of relief have been announced. If South Korea opens its markets to a larger extent, then there is for the time being a threat of setbacks for many products because they would no longer be competitive in terms of quality.

Industry Is Wagering on Quality

For this reason the 5th Five-Year-Plan to 1986, revised at the end of last year, sets new priorities for economic development. The Korean economy is to receive a broader foundation than previously and is to diversify to a greater extent with respect to its markets and its selection of goods. Korea's ability to compete, the Korean Exchange Bank writes, can no longer be based solely on

cheap labor, the key to economic success in the future will lie more in quality than in quantity. More specifically, the following goals are being pursued:

1. In order to secure competitiveness and the basis for self-supporting growth, the government is giving priority to price stability. The attempt is to be made to limit the price increase, which currently amounts to 3 to 4 percent, to 1 to 2 percent. This takes place, above all, through strict control of the money volume, which during this year has forced many enterprises to revise their investment plans. At the same time, financing in Korea is to a large extent also effected through unsecured promissory notes with a monthly interest from 2 to 10 percent. The share of this so-called notch market is supposed to amount to approximately 25 percent of the official money supply.
2. The balance of payments is to be balanced again by 1986. But in the pursuit of this goal the government has already had to retreat. During this year the deficit in the balance of payments was to be reduced from 1.6 billion dollars in 1983 to 1 billion dollars. However, during the first ten months it already reached 1.5 billion dollars and is estimated at 2 billion dollars for the whole year. For this reason the four most important economic organizations of the country have been called upon to limit the import of unnecessary luxury goods, which has increased since the liberalization last summer, "voluntarily" through "economy campaigns".
3. For the restructuring of Korean industry, the use of new technologies and competition are to be promoted. Thus the share of research and development expenditures in the gross national product are to increase from more than 1 percent to about 2 percent by 1986. For comparison: In industrial countries this share amounts to approximately 5 percent. As the German-Korean Chamber of Industry and Commerce notes with respect to this, Korea probably in the future, too, will be constrained to pursue an "imitation strategy". In order to promote competition, the government intends to attempt to counteract the high concentration and the widespread cartel practices.
4. The economic policy of the government is to be changed from intervention and active direction to a more supporting and coordinating policy.
5. In order to mitigate the growing inequity in income distribution that has come into being in the course of the forced economic development, and in order to improve the supply of the population, modest welfare services are to be introduced--probably not least because of domestic political reasons. Such a welfare system, to be sure, must be in keeping with the development level of the country and correspond to the financial possibilities, the report of the Korea Exchange Bank states.

Export Locomotive Under Steam

The time for such reforms does not appear to be unfavorable; for the Korean export locomotive is still under steam. Now as before there is room for a further expansion; for the share of Korea in world export has thus far reached less than 1.5 percent. Now as before the growth prospects are rosy, even if--on the basis of the expected decrease in the level of economic activity in the

main market of America--one supposes a decrease in tempo. After a growth of the gross domestic product of 9.5 percent in the last year (in the course of which export increased by approximately 12 percent and industrial production by about 11 percent) a growth of something over 8 percent is expected for this year and for 1985 a further slowdown to something over 7 percent. In so doing, however, Korea still is among the most rapidly growing economies in the world and has justified chances of gradually decreasing its present structural weaknesses.

Successes in export and growth, to be sure, are indeed necessary in order to limit foreign indebtedness, which increased from approximately 3.6 billion dollars in 1962 to about 42 billion dollars in August of this year. To this must be added 5 to 6 billion dollars, which the branches of Korean enterprises doing business abroad have borrowed. Of this indebtedness, approximately 13 billion dollars are short-term, for the most part, however, in the form of commercial debts. The debt service, which for the medium and long-term debts is officially stated as 16 percent of the export of goods and services, is reported to have reached already over 20 percent for the total indebtedness in the first 6 months. On the basis of their experience with the debt crisis, the foreign banks have become more cautious, as is shown by the echo to the efforts of Korean (financial) institutions in regard to obtaining additional foreign credits in October and November.

More Cautious Borrowing

After all, abroad, too, it is recognized that South Korea reduced its indebtedness goal for 1986 already last year from 65 to 47 billion dollars. In the background, moreover, there is the stand-by credit of the International Monetary Fund for 580 million dollars and a Japanese mammoth credit line of 4 billion dollars. As a debtor, South Korea must, therefore, be judged differently than the Latin American countries, although--following Brasil, Mexico and Argentina--it is among the greatest debtor countries in the world.

This confidence, to be sure, holds good on the assumption that export will continue to do well and that no domestic political tensions will develop as, say, in the Philippines; for under its president Chun Doo Hwan, South Korea, too, is a country with one-man rule. For all that, a certain detente in foreign policy with respect to the relations to North Korea seems to be imminent, which would also result economically in new data. In other respects, too, everything will be done in South Korea in order to be able to present an economically satisfactory balance sheet; for next year the International Monetary Fund will meet for the first time in Seoul.

8970

CSO: 3620/138

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPING HIGH-TECH PHONE SYSTEMS INTENSIFIED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Nov 84 p 3

/Article by reporter Pak Song-won/

/Text/ Competition for Developing High-Tech Phones. Many Kinds and Varieties of Phones Planned for Exports and Domestic Consumption. Currently 14 Makers Led by Gold Star Telecommunications Engaged in Total War for Developing New Products. Gold Star Almost Completed Videophones, Digital Phones and Key Card-type Phones. Samsung Succeeded in Developing Electronic Voice Signal Digitization. Taeu Will Soon Mass Produce Personal Computers Doubling as Display Phones. Oriental Precision Displays Key Phones, Cordless Phones and Half Moon-shaped Phones.

Telephone makers are concentrating on the development of various high-tech phones.

In order to increase the declining exports and domestic consumption, 14 makers, led by Gold Star Telecommunications, Samsung Semiconductor Communications, Taeu Communications and Oriental Precision, are planning to disclose soon phones with various and diverse functions and features, including display phones, digital phones, videophones, key card-type public phones, key phones and pitzer /phonetic/ phones.

According to the industry sources on 31 October, the competition for such new products is becoming intensified because the number of installed electronic switchboards has increased, and especially because the current year's production, including domestic uses and exports, is forecast to drop by about 40 percent over last year to the level of 4.5 million units.

Accordingly, Gold Star Telecommunications is nearing completion of the development of video phones with small television screens for watching each other while talking, key card-type phones equipped for the use of magnetic cards to certain limits, digital phones, and display phones.

Preceding this, Gold Star has already marketed speaker phones with speakers for conference, computer phones for each accommodating 6 circuit lines and 16 extension circuit lines with existing phone lines by using microprocessors, and clock phones with digital clocks.

Samsung Semiconductor Communications has completed the development of multi-function phones with phone functions as well as clock, calculator, conference and interphone functions, and speaker phones for phoning without lifting transmitters and receivers and for adjusting the volume of the transmitter's voice. These products are being marketed. Following this, Samsung has begun developing video phones and digital phones.

Especially, Samsung's digital phones digitize electronic voice signals, and if they are installed with terminals, they can transmit or receive data communications. It is reported that Samsung will export these products as original equipment to the United States.

Taeu also plans to mass produce for domestic consumption and exports, beginning next year, display phones equipped with the functions of phones and personal computers. Since display phones are equipped with phones and the display monitors of personal computers, if they are used in connection with computers, they can be used also as data terminals.

Taeu is currently marketing and exporting large-scale integration (LSI) phones capable of major office automation functions and local area network (LAN), and multifunction contempler /phonetic/ phones.

Oriental Precision has developed key phones equipped with the functions of internal switchboards capable of three-way talks. The firm has begun exporting them. It is disclosing cordless phones without wire crossing and semidecorative half moon-shaped phones.

Oriental Precision, Maxon Electronics, Autron, and Nau Precision have completed the development of phone equipment in accordance with the change of frequency required by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the United States in order to increase their exports of cordless phones to the United States. And these firms are striving for exports to the United States of pitzer /phonetic/ phones with compound functions of memory, automatic response, automatic dialing, clock and computation.

Such intensely competitive development of new products is aimed at both increased exports and domestic consumption. The export of cordless phones, which had a sudden boom last year with exports to the United States, has dropped to \$65.013 billion or as much as a 36.4 percent drop from last year's export of \$102,297,000. This has been caused by the impact of the change of frequency required by the FCC and the increased U.S. inventory of 3 to 4 million units due to the torrential growth of exports to the United States.

Accordingly, the export stagnated. As of the end of this August, the total production was 2.93 million units, including 1.909 million units (\$56.58 million worth) for exports and 906,000 units (\$31.672 million worth) for domestic consumption. This was a decline by 15.8 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year.

The industry estimates that if this trend should continue until the end of this year, this year's production will stand at the 4.5 million unit level.

In contrast, last year's production was 7.25 million units, of which 5.74 million units were for exports and 1.274 million units were for domestic consumption.

Throughout the nation there are six companies which market for domestic consumption and export phone products. These are Gold Star Telecommunications, Samsung Semiconductor Communications, Taeu Communications, Oriental Precision, Kukche Communications and T'aehung Precision. There are eight firms specializing in exports. These are Maxon Electronics, Tongjon Industries, Chongpung Trading, Autron, Handok, Sejon Electronics, Nau Precision and Tongsam Precision.

10372

CSO: 4107/025

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES EFFORTS FOR ENHANCING HUMAN RIGHTS

SK110128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Human Rights Day"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights we join the rest of humanity in reflecting on the state of human rights throughout the world with a strong sense of remorse and obligation that more should be done to achieve and promote the rights of man yet to flower handsomely.

In ceremonies held at the Sejong Cultural Center yesterday to mark the day Justice Minister Pae Myong-in pledged redoubled concern and effort toward enhancing respect for human rights. Positive steps will be taken to assure the people of a life of decency and dignity, he said.

It was appropriate and significant that the minister made special reference to various atrocities perpetrated by communists in and out of the country against this republic and the miserable condition of human rights in North Korea, for they are flagrant crimes against humanity.

It was also timely that he placed particular emphasis on law and order as an important prerequisite for enlarging the scope of human rights. A wave of violence and terrorism is sweeping the world; crimes, both juvenile and adult, are on the rise, gaining in cruelty and finesse.

When the historic declaration was made by the United Nations the world was very expectant and hopeful of the days to come after the fall of the Axis powers. Oppression and tyranny had gone and an era of freedom, peace and affluence was around the corner, or so it seemed.

However, the contents of the declaration which hardly seemed visionary were not widely observed and enforced. Although advances were made in restoring and upgrading human rights everywhere there still remained many dark pockets of curtailed and deprived rights.

Communism spearheaded by the Soviet Union emerged as a major new force to trample down civil liberties and gag the freedom of expression. It went on

to touch off revolutions and wars which served further to limit and emancipate the rights and dignity of people.

In Africa tens of millions are starving as a result of drought and agricultural mismanagement. Epidemics have been largely controlled by ever-advancing medical science. But malnutrition and diseases continue to afflict many parts of the globe.

Apartheid, other racial segregation, unemployment, poverty, religious prejudice and sex discrimination continue to affect many communities. These socioeconomic inequities run against the cause of human rights.

Environmental degradation resulting from pollution, over-population and rapid urbanization undermine our quality of life that is a vital aspect of human rights. Decline in public morals and individual ethics has given rise to various social blights--broken homes, unwanted children, drug addiction and sexual perversion--which erode the base of sound human rights.

We are faced with the same challenges to human rights and dignity that face every nation. The presence of a militaristic and despotic regime in the North poses an additional problem. The enslaved and impoverished lot of our compatriots in North Korea attracts our grave concern and sympathy.

More than a few citizens in our midst are yet to enjoy fundamental rights and liberties in full measure because of either ignorance, negligence or lack of money and power. Some are subject to economic and social disadvantages in receiving education, finding jobs and making claims for damages or legal justice.

All law-enforcement officers and members of the bench and bar should join to accord these less fortunate ones full rights and benefits under the law of the land. The general public, for its part, must do its share in abiding by the law and maintaining order to enable the government and community to work to fulfill their rights in peace and with efficiency.

CSO: 4100/080

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH JAPAN--Seoul, 11 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will hold their second working-level officials meeting, in Tokyo December 12-14, to discuss ways of expanding cultural exchange as well as preparations for the commemorative events on the 20th anniversary of normalization of relations between the two, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. During the meeting, the Korean delegation will again call for its Japanese counterpart to return Korean cultural properties in Japan, which mostly were flown out of Korea during Japan's colonial rule, the official said. The Korean Government considers it more desirable that the cultural exchange between both nations should be cautiously carried out by civil organizations instead of the governments because of the Korean people's ill feeling about the Japanese. Thus, the exchange of youth and sports between the two countries will be encouraged for softening that feeling and although the cultural exchange will expand, the influx of Japanese song and movies into Korea will be discouraged for the time being, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0540 GMT 11 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/080

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

INDUSTRY NEEDS NEW RESPONSES TO PROTECTIONISM, COMPETITION

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 15 Nov 84 pp B2, B5

[Article by Daniel Planitz and Burkhard Schmidt: "Diversification and More Investments Abroad Are Answer to Rising Protectionism"]

[Text] In South Korea, smoking can be dangerous not only to your health but sometimes also to your career, especially if you smoke the wrong brand. This conclusion is pointed up by the fate of two higher-level officials in the South Korean economic administration who had to resign in the spring after an investigating commission found American cigarettes in their desk drawers.

Foreign cigarette lighters, watches, and hi-fi sets are very popular in South Korea. But a provision in the South Korean monopoly law, applied only rarely in recent years, which, in addition to mail, infrastructure installations, and ginseng products, also makes the tobacco industry an exclusive preserve of the state, forbids the possession of foreign cigarettes subject to penalty. One should therefore not underestimate the extent of the still applicable rigid government regulations with which South Korea's military government moved the country toward industrialization and economic growth.

Japan Considered Example

South Korea's far-reaching economic development of course is frequently considered a successful example of the capacity of the capitalist system; but it is the consequence of a government policy that features central economic planning and management. The annual growth rates averaging just about 10 percent over the past 20 years were not exceeded by any other country.

With the Japanese example in mind, the government under Park Chung Hee, which came to power in 1961 after a military coup, in view of the inadequate domestic demand embarked upon the buildup and promotion of export-oriented industries. Although the elbow room left for private initiative in the meantime has become somewhat wider, government economic policy continues to be the moving force of South Korean economic growth.

The successes are astonishing: Since the start of the first 5-year plan, the GNP (in 1980 prices) quintupled from \$12.7 billion to more than \$63 billion

and export values rose between 1962 and 1983 from \$54 million to \$21 billion and in 1984 will reach an estimated \$28 billion; in 1986, according to the planners, it will pass the \$50-billion limit.

Because South Korea's prosperity depends on its successes on the international markets, the constant rise in export figures becomes one of the most important economic policy goals. This of course greatly benefits the export industry which can record very respectable annual profit increase rates; but it does happen at the expense of foreign indebtedness which is among the world's four highest.

Moreover, South Korea's export industries--essentially its textile, ship-building, electronics, and steel industries--are extremely dependent on imports and depend not only on energy and raw materials imports but above all also on the import of certain capital goods, semi-finished products, and technologies.

South Korea's most important export product--textiles--is being produced on Japanese machines to the extent of 70 percent; 50 percent of the value of each ship that is built in South Korea comes from Japan. South Korea's shipyard industry and its steel industry would hardly have achieved their present-day significance without massive start-up aid which they got; South Korea's electrical industry would be inconceivable without foreign technologies.

Other dangerous points of dependence spring from the concentration of South Korean foreign trade on just a few trading partners. More than 45 percent of its foreign trade, which reached a volume of \$41.8 billion in 1983 and which corresponded to about 80 percent of the GNP, is handled between South Korea and the United States and Japan alone and more than 72 percent is handled with only 10 trading partners.

Declining Deficit in Balance of Trade

On top of all this, South Korea must still struggle with an annually rising structural trade balance deficit with Japan which in 1982 came to 2 billion, in 1983 to 2.88 billion and which during the first 6 months of this year alone once again came to \$1.74 billion. The accumulated trade balance deficit over the past 20 years in dealing with Japan in the meantime has exceeded the \$28-billion limit. This can be blamed primarily on the fact that South Korea does depend on the import of Japanese semi-finished products but that the Japanese market remains closed to the goods that include those intermediate products.

This development has been mitigated if not even balanced out just once by the trade balance deficit which has been declining for many years and which in 1983 only came to \$1.6 billion and by South Korea's foreign trade surplus with the United States, its most important trading partner, which during the first 6 months of this year came to \$1.59 billion. In addition to growing competition from low-wage producers who keep moving up and the increasing competition advantages of competitors who are pushing production automation, it is above all progressing protectionism that gives South Korea's export industry a big headache.

South Korea finds itself confronting import restrictions not only in the United States and Japan but also in all other western industrial countries and in many countries of the Third World.

South Korea's responses to all of these challenges go like this: Diversification and quality improvement of its exports, opening up new markets and switch from direct to indirect export after shifting production to the particular destination countries.

Thus, South Korean manufacturers of color television sets, such as Lucky-Goldstar, with the help of the partial transfer of their production to the United States, are trying to counter American import restrictions. These are import restrictions which, by the way, just like those on Korean steel, they blame on the active Japanese lobby in the United States which in this way seeks to push the bothersome Korean competition out of the American market.

The textile industry, which has a share of just about 30 percent out of the export volume, with an export value of around \$6 billion, is a leader in the South Korean economy and was likewise forced to react if it does not want to have to bury its plans for winning first place worldwide in medium-range terms.

In the sector of labor-intensive cheap production, other countries with even lower wage costs, especially Pakistan, Thailand, and in particular the PRC, are beginning seriously to compete with South Korean textile exports. This pressure will, if anything, increase in the future because labor costs grow faster than productivity in South Korea.

Moreover, the increase in exports is running into more or less hidden protectionist measures by the market countries which try to freeze the export volume through "voluntary self-restriction agreements." Growth on these markets is possible only through higher prices and, implicitly, through better quality.

Setbacks For the Construction Industry in the Near East

The pressure, to which South Korea's textile industry is exposed, is paralleled by a reshuffling of cloth and yarn exports, on the one hand (among other things via Hongkong to the PRC) and the stepped-up exports of high-fashion clothing to the industrial countries, on the other hand. Along with that, the industry has been trying, by means of joint ventures in Third World countries, to gain access to the markets there. Finally, with the goal of overcoming trade barriers in Third World countries through close cooperation with the Japanese textile industry, the Korean textile industry has agreed on joint action with the Japanese industry. It is very clear now that the South Korean textile industry is trying to cope with rising problems through manysided strategies.

Another internationally successful South Korean industry is facing similar difficulties: It is the construction industry.

In the international construction business, South Korea is the second-most-successful nation after the United States. The 25 biggest South Korean firms in this sector in 1983 had an order volume of \$10.4 billion of which \$3.6 billion alone were handled by Dong Ah Constructions Industries, one of the world's four biggest construction syndicates.

The South Korean construction industry was hit hard by the collapse of the construction business in the Near East, caused not only by declining revenues of the customer countries or the Iran-Iraq war but also by the cheap Indian, Pakistani, Thai, Turkish, and Chinese competition which keeps moving up fast. It gets 85 percent of its international orders from the Near East and over the past 10 years, South Korea was able to cover 40 percent of its petroleum imports with the help of the foreign exchange earnings deriving from the international construction business.

South Korea is trying to counter Indian competition among other things for example by offering it cooperation in the international building trade. The combination of cheap Indian labor and South Korean knowhow would decisively improve the international competitiveness of both sides--so it is said. The South Korean government then also generally raised the share of domestic labor which Korean construction companies may employ on the spot to 30 percent.

Because the interest of the customer countries in recent years shifted increasingly to the erection of highly technical plant projects, the competition from the industrial countries increasingly appears on the scene. In this case likewise, Korea's strategy is aimed at pushing joint ventures--but this time with companies from the industrial countries.

Basically, South Korea's many joint venture projects in Southeast Asia, on the Indian subcontinent, and in Africa, with companies based there, are designed to secure markets. These projects of course are being promoted under the heading "South-South Cooperation" but South Korea's interests are clearly those of an industrial nation which is concerned with gaining access to cheap labor for the processing sector and to raw material sources.

South Korea's foreign investments, which come to almost \$430 million and 75 percent of which are located in North America, Southeast Asia, and Oceania, of course are still to the extent of about 38 percent in the mining sector but investments in the processing sector, which currently account for only about 16 percent, have been increasing percentage-wise in recent times.

Since last year, the economy is also headed toward opening up the domestic market to imports. But the scope and tempo of this opening are not undisputed. Even within the government one can detect two differing opinions. While the Korea Development Institute is pushing for rapid import liberalization, the MCI (Industry Ministry) urges gradual changes.

Opening Up the Domestic Market

There appears to be agreement on the goal of the new course: The idea is to take the wind out of the sails of foreign criticisms to the effect that Korea demands open markets but closes its own market.

Moreover, import liberalization is viewed as a way to more competition for Korean products. Quality improvement and competitive capability are to be stimulated. In a similar manner, easier terms for foreign investments in South Korea are designed to support the founding of joint ventures and thus provide access to advanced technology.

But there are also arguments against the liberalization policy. Reference has been made to the already heavy trade balance deficit, especially in dealing with Japan, there are demands for lowering the Japanese trade barriers in return; and the antidumping customs duties, which were ordered against Korean products by some market countries, are being challenged. Opposing voices can also be heard from industry circles. It is feared that the premature lifting of the special status as protected industry in certain areas, such as electronics, cosmetics, and pharmacy, will mean the end for many small companies and that the past concentration will thus only get worse. It is especially the pharmaceutical industry that asked for more time and the textile industry is also afraid of foreign competition.

But the network of bureaucratic rules, in which foreign interested parties are only too easily caught, is considered one of the most effective trade barriers. South Korea's few influential wholesale trading companies can overcome these obstacles more easily and thus have a definite competition advantage which they however will be very reluctant to surrender. It remains to be seen to what extent the new policy of import liberalization can be hindered by such resistance. The new provisions of the "Foreign Capital Inducement Act" which have been applicable since July of this year and which bring about easier conditions for foreign investments in South Korea and an improvement in technology transfer, however indicate that the advocates of liberalization were able to prevail.

South Korea--which precisely depends on foreign investments to maintain its high investment level--in July made 660 of all 999 classifiable economy sectors accessible to foreign investors without any restrictions. Basically, investments of less than \$1 million and partnerships of less than 50 percent no longer require any licensing and with regard to the amount of the partnerships there are no longer any special requirements provided at least 60 percent of the output is exported.

Bureaucratic Obstacles

These incentives are aimed not so much at Japanese firms but rather on the contrary at other foreign investors in order to reduce South Korea's severe dependence on Japanese investments. Because of its import substitution policy in the heavy-industry and chemical-industry sectors, South Korea was particularly attractive to Japanese investors. In the meantime however rising wage costs and taxes persuaded Japanese firms to pull their capital

out again especially from the processing sector. Nevertheless, almost half of the foreign investments in South Korea still come from Japan, followed by the United States with a share of just about 30 percent.

The privileges which foreign investors also enjoy in the area of taxation are blamed above all in the banking sector for the negative consequences of foreign investments. The five supraregional South Korean commercial banks last year suffered profit losses of 25 percent while the branches of foreign banks again recorded rising profits.

Buildup of Technological Base Was Criminally Neglected

Because the South Korean government put its money above all on technology intensive industries to achieve its planned economic growth, the import of foreign technologies was gradually liberalized since 1978. In the beginning, it was especially imports of licenses with a short running time and low license fees were made easier to prevent long-term concentration on outdated technologies and in order not to burden the balance of payments too much; but this year the licensing procedure for all technology imports was at last standardized and thoroughly simplified.

Imports of Licenses and Patents

Since the middle of this year the licensing procedure has looked like this: A license contract is to be considered as having been approved if, 20 days after it has been filed with the particular ministry, that ministry does not express any requests as to supplementation or changes; otherwise, the license is granted as soon as these requirements have been met. The contract thus approved should be carried out within 6 months and the exemption from income or corporation tax is granted for 5 years starting as of the moment of approval. In general, the ministries will not approve any contracts which deal only with the right to use a trademark, contracts involving mostly the sale of raw materials or structural components, contracts involving methods which compete with specially protected domestic methods or contracts which contain inappropriate market restrictions.

Especially in the case of this latter point it is doubtful whether South Korea, through such administrative measures, can control the compulsions which the power relationships of the international technology market also exert on South Korea and which allows any offeror of technologies to bar his customers extensively from lucrative markets.

Because South Korea's export sector depends extensively on the import of foreign technologies, the number of licensing contracts between South Korea and foreign countries in 1977-1983 grew annually by an average of 11.5 percent. In 1983, South Korea paid about \$149.4 million in licensing fees and that corresponds to about 1.5 percent of the worldwide technology trade. If we look at the period from 1962 until today, then 75 percent of the licensing contracts concluded and 67 percent of the fees paid are accounted for by the four industrial sectors of chemistry, metal, electronics,

and machine-building. Patents accounted for only 22 percent of technology imports last year and were mostly in the chemical and electronics industries, both of which are the technologically most advanced industries in South Korea.

To save time and money, Korean enterprises are only too glad to forget about their own research and development. When it comes to the development of new products, they are extensively dependent on imports of technologies, imports which are then also closely tied to the imports of corresponding raw materials, plants, intermediate products, and services and which thus create a painful situation of dependence.

If Japan were to do more to meet the by far as yet unsatisfied South Korean demand for Japanese technologies, that is to say, more than it is willing to do at this moment, then its share of more than 50 percent of Korean technology imports would be much bigger. It is especially the Japanese electronics syndicates which are very reticent in this field because they are afraid of the so-called boomerang effect which would consist in the fact that their South Korean rivals would use these technologies on their markets, including the Japanese domestic market, to confront them with serious competition there. But when Japanese companies do let South Korean companies have their patents, they do this only with massive export restrictions.

Gene Research Plays Important Role

The creation of a domestic technological base was criminally neglected in South Korea in the past. Public and private spending for research and development in 1983 only came to 1.2 percent of the GNP. This percentage is now to be increased to 2 percent by 1986 through increased government funds for the research sector.

The most spectacular project in this field is probably "Technopolis" which is to rise in Taedok near Taejon, 150 kilometers south of Seoul. On an area of 25 square kilometers, one technical-natural-science university, 12 government, various private research institutions, and a number of technology-intensive industries are to be settled by 1987. Someday, 50,000 persons, including 10,000 researches and scientists, are to live and work at Technopolis.

Government research institutions would also play an important role in the field of gene engineering. Two big South Korean syndicates, Lucky and Samsung, have just recently embarked on joint ventures in this field with American firms. In both cases, the project is aimed at making interferon which is needed to fight the Hepatitis-B-Virus that is widespread in South-east Asia. Both joint ventures are operating research facilities in the United States and are preparing mass production in South Korea. For the next 5 years, the industry is planning investments in gene engineering amounting to \$200 million and it thus hopes to be able to win 5 percent of the world market.

Computer Construction Making Slow Progress

Similarly ambitious are also the plans for highly-developed semiconductor and communications technology. Once again, joint ventures with leading western manufacturers are to open up the technology. Thus, IBM, Wang, and Computer-vision, for example, want to establish a production and export base in South Korea. But beyond that there are also already prototypes of a 64 K DRAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory) developed without foreign patents and a firm belonging to the Samsung Group is already preparing the mass production of this storage component. This development of course is coming too late to promise any real profit but it is nevertheless good practice and a base of departure for the race to the next development step, the 256 K DRAM. Projects for domestic computer construction on the other hand are not making any headway partly also because of an insufficient domestic demand. On the other hand, there is a big domestic demand for telecommunications.

The Korean Telecommunication Agency, a government monopoly, is pushing the modernization of the South Korean communications network. Local and long-distance calls are to be transmitted in a digitalized manner within South Korea starting in 1986. Back in 1971, following the import of foreign processes and the development of domestic processes, production was started on analog and digital switches and the start of domestic production is about to take place in the field of glass fiber optics.

5058

CSO: 3620/125

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

YONHAP NOTES GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON LOWERING DEFICIT

SK110636 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 11 Dec (YONHAP)--In a bid to bring the current account deficit below 10 billion dollars, the South Korean Government has decided to sweepingly revamp the nation's import structure next year through a strengthened total demand control featuring continued tight money policy.

A government source said Tuesday that special surcharges will be imposed on machinery imports beginning next year, and financial revenues from the surcharges will be used to encourage the purchase of domestically produced machine products.

Machinery importers will be obligated to export a certain amount of homemade products. These measures are necessary to curb machinery imports which increase by as much as 10 billion U.S. dollars annually, the source said.

As the nation's heavy and chemical industries have developed, imports of related foreign products have increased sharply. Such an import-stimulating industrial structure will be overhauled beginning next year.

To this end, support measures will be strengthened to encourage the domestic development and production of parts and materials that can replace foreign ones. Preferential export financing is one of the measures now under government consideration to curb indiscriminate imports, the source said.

The government also will seriously begin to carry out an energy conservation campaign next year to curb crude oil imports, which usually take the lion's share of the nation's total imports. Crude oil imports this year are estimated to be at more than six billion dollars. The energy conservation drive will be directed toward saving one trillion won (about 1.2 billion dollars; one dollar is worth about 820 won) annually.

The government also will readjust the current energy price structure next year by raising bunker-c oil prices to cushion energy consumption by multi-story buildings and service industries. At the same time, worn-out production facilities, which consume much energy, will be sweepingly liquidated next year, the source said.

Measures also will be taken to encourage the consumption of fish and vegetable protein and to develop substitute animal feeds to bring down the import of meat, grains and feed. At present, the nation is self-sufficient in the production of rice, the staple food for Koreans. But it has to import a large quantity of foodgrains annually to feed domestic animals.

The source also said that the government will push ahead with measures to bring the nation's current account deficit below 600 million dollars next year as against the 13.5 billion dollar total estimated by the Korea Development Institute, an authoritative government-funded economic think tank.

CSO: 4100/080

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EXPORTS INCREASE--Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean exports during the first 10 months of this year increased by 19.9 percent from a year ago to 23.75 billion U.S. dollars worth, the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) said Monday. The growth rate is 8.3 percent higher than that of Singapore but far behind Taiwan's 25.3 percent and Hong Kong's 30.6 percent, according to the KOTRA. Taiwan surpassed Korea in export volume with 25.64 billion dollars worth, while Hong Kong and Singapore exported 23.12 billion and 20.23 billion dollars worth, respectively, the KOTRA said. Meanwhile, Taiwan registered a trade surplus of 7.38 billion dollars for the cited period, while Korea marked a deficit of 1.94 billion dollars. Singapore and Hong Kong recorded trade deficits of 2.65 billion and 239 million dollars, respectively. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 10 Dec 84 SK]

ECONOMIC MISSION TO JAPAN--Seoul, 12 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government announced plans Wednesday to send a mission to Japan next March in an effort to attract Japanese investment here. A large-scale economic delegation will go to Japan March 6-15 as part of the government's plan to follow up Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's historic visit to Tokyo last September. The mission, to be headed by the vice president of the Korea-Japan Economic Association, is scheduled to tour Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka. It will comprise officials from Korean trading firms, the Finance Ministry and business groups. In consultations with prospective Japanese investors, the mission will explain the nation's foreign capital inducement laws. More than 100 Korean firms hope to establish joint ventures and technical tie-ups with leading Japanese companies, the sources said. About 58 percent of the total foreign investments the government authorized from 1962 to 1980 were made by Japan, followed by the United States. Japan's share of the total foreign investment in Korea had dropped to 39 percent in 1984. Since 1962, Japanese firms have been authorized to spend more than 843 million U.S. dollars on 663 projects--49 percent of the total 1.7 billion dollars spent on foreign investment in Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0038 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/080

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA CARRIES REPORT ON WPK PLENUM

SK110007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2354 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--The 10th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from December 4 to 10.

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Attending the plenary meeting were the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also present were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and members and alternate members, of the WPK Central Committee, and members of the Central Auditing Commission of the party.

The leading officials of the central and local party and administrative and economic bodies, party secretaries and directors of industrial establishments were present at the plenary meeting as observers.

The following agenda was laid before the plenary meeting:

1. On the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy
2. the organizational problem.

The report on the first item on the agenda was made by Comrade Hong Song-nyong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The report was followed by subcommittee meetings for defining the targets of the national economic development plan for 1985 and correctly dovetailing them all into each other.

Many comrades spoke at the subcommittee meetings.

Comrade Kim Il-song made an important concluding speech on the first item on the agenda.

It was stressed at the plenary meeting that production should be normalized on a high level as required by the Tae'an work system and the cost accounting system be strictly observed in the fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1985.

A main topic at the plenary meeting was measures for effecting a radical turn in the supply of materials and organizations of cooperative production and transportation to successfully fulfill next year's national economic plan.

The plenary meeting discussed next year's national economic plan on the basis of the achievements registered in the fulfillment of this year's plan.

It noted that enormous successes have been made this year in beating the targets of the Second 7-Year Plan and attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s through the acceleration of production and construction at the speed of chollima spurred on by the "Speed of the 80s" in all domains of the national economy.

It noted, among other things, that a big stride has been made this year in making a breakthrough for a new upswing in socialist economic construction with concentrated efforts on mining industry in Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan districts and other places, the richest harvest ever known was reaped through energetic efforts for capturing the 10 million ton weight of food grain and foundations have been consolidated for radically enhancing the people's living standards through an energetic struggle for a revolution in light industry and services.

The plenary meeting noted that 1985 is a significant year in which the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 40th anniversary of the founding of our party fall and an important year in which a new turn should be effected in socialist construction.

On the main tasks of the national economic plan for 1985, the plenary meeting stressed:

In next year's socialist economic construction priority should be given to the mining industry and railway transport and metal industry be boosted still further to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and remarkably improve the people's living.

The plenary meeting said that a new turn should be brought about in all branches of the national economy next year with a decisive priority given to the mining industry and railway transport and the metal industry further developed and the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction be triumphantly attained in the next long-range plan period.

It emphasized that our people's life should be made more cultural and affluent with big efforts continuously directed to the light industrial revolution and consumer goods production, public catering and services decisively boosted.

It stressed that when the main tasks of next year's national economic plan were successfully fulfilled, the political and economic power of our country would be further increased, more solid material foundations for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be laid and a new, great progress be made in the struggle of our party and our people for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The plenary meeting set tasks to give full play to the productive potentials of the chuche-oriented industry in the industrial domain.

Stressing the need to decisively increase coal production by rapidly developing the coal the plenary meeting said that efforts should be concentrated on the large-scale coal mines in the western region such as those in Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong districts with large coal deposits and favorable mining conditions and on the coal mines in the northern region and, at the same time, new coal mines and small- and medium-scale ones should be developed extensively, so as to effectively utilize the existing production capacity and create new capacity and low caloric coal and semi-anthracite should be energetically developed and used.

Calling for rapidly increasing the production of non-ferrous metals, the plenary meeting stressed that efforts should be directed to the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and the copper mines in Yanggang Province which hold an important place in the production of nonferrous metals for a remarkable increase in the production of nonferrous metal ores and new nonferrous metal processing bases be solidly built in accordance with the decision of the 6th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK.

The plenary meeting emphasized that for fully meeting the growing demands for electric power, its output should be lifted through the maximum use of the capacity of the existing power stations, and the construction of the thermal and hydraulic power stations, medium- and small-scale power stations now under way should be powerfully accelerated and completed in a short time and power production be constantly increased.

It set it forth as an important task for next year to further increase iron and steel production by developing the metal industry.

It stressed that the chuche character and independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry should be increased and the existing iron and steel making equipment and rolling equipment be operated in fully capacity to decisively increase iron and steel production.

Setting tasks to develop the machinebuilding industry to a higher stage, the plenary meeting said that modern machinery and equipment needed for the mining industry, railway transport and metal industry and ordered equipment for capital construction must be produced in a responsible manner.

Calling for the increased production of chemical fiber, synthetic resin, chemical fertilizers and building materials including cement, it indicated concrete tasks for this purpose.

The plenary meeting laid emphasis on bringing a new turn in the people's living next year by thoroughly implementing the party's policies of revolution in light industry and services.

Noting that an important task facing light industry next year is to operate the existing light industrial factories in full capacity, it stressed that the production of textiles, clothes, footwear, cooking oil, confectionery and soft drinks should be decisively increased to make the people's living more affluent.

A revolution should be effected in services in keeping with the sharp growth of the production of consumer goods, to improve and invigorate commodity circulation and develop public catering and services and, especially, service establishments should be set up everywhere and their trades be actively increased, the plenary meeting said.

Calling for further development of fisheries, it emphasized that the existing fishing boats should be used to the maximum and a scientific production command system established to largely augment fisheries output and supply the people with a greater quantity of processed fish of good quality.

The plenary meeting advanced tasks to boost grain production next year and make a bigger progress in all domains of the rural economy.

The plenary meeting highly assessed and proudly summed up the victorious capture of the 10 million-ton grain height through a bumper harvest in this year's farming under the leadership of the party.

Another upsurge should be brought about in agricultural production in significant next year in which fall the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 40th anniversary of the party founding, to lay a solid foundation to attain the 15 million ton target of grain production and powerfully demonstrate the might of the chuche method of farming, said the plenary meeting.

It emphasized that for a successful farming it should be placed on a scientific and technical basis as demanded by the chuche method of farming.

The plenary meeting said that the important task facing capital construction next year is to concentrate efforts on productive construction and build dwelling houses on an extensive scale.

The railway transport capacity available should be turned to maximum account and more capacity be created, and auto and shipping transport be further developed along with railway transport to increase the volume of joint freight transport by railways, automobiles and ships, noted the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting set forth tasks to expand and develop foreign trade further still in conformity with the actual conditions in which the national

economy has grown in scope beyond comparison and the economic domains have become very diversified.

It stressed that efforts should be directed to the export of major products, such as nonferrous metals, magnesia clinker and cement, the production of export goods should be largely increased in all domains and at all units and the proportion of processed goods be decisively raised in export.

As noted at the 9th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the party, stressed the plenary meeting, the socialist countries should actively develop economic and technical interchange and cooperation with fraternal countries while making a maximum mobilization of the strength of their own people and their home resources, if they are to successfully carry on economic construction.

It said that economic and scientific and technical exchange and cooperation with socialist and other countries should be strengthened and economic cooperation including joint venture be energetically developed in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

Scientific researches should be intensified, new scientific and technical inventions be quickly applied to production, chuche be thoroughly established in scientific researches and efforts be concentrated on solving urgent scientific and technical problems arising in socialist economic construction at present, the plenary meeting noted.

The plenary meeting advanced concrete tasks for the development of land and city management, education, culture, health services and communications.

It laid stress on successfully fulfilling the national economic plan for next year by further improving socialist economic management and strengthening the party's guidance of the national economy.

The plenary meeting adopted a decision on the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy.

It dealt with the organizational problem, the second item on the agenda.

Comrade Pak Nam-ki was elected secretary of the party Central Committee and comrades Kang Sun-hui, Kim Won-chon and Chon Chin-su were elected members of the party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

And comrades Kim Kwang-hak, Chong Ho-kyun, Nam Sang-nak, Kim Song-ku, Choe Pong-man and Kim Chol-myong were elected alternate members of the party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

The Central Auditing Commission of the party elected comrades Kim Chae-yul and Pak Sung-il its members to fill vacancies.

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RADIO MADAGASCAR PRAISES KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK111112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Radio of Madagascar November 22 aired an article headlined "Great Leadership Glorifying the History of Remoulding of Man".

The radio said:

A brilliant history of man-remoulding is developing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Basing himself on the chuche idea, President Kim Il-song expounded the essence and goal of the remoulding of man and questions of principle arising in its materialization and is bringing it to a shining reality.

The remoulding of man advanced by him is, in essence, ideological transformation.

Guided by the truth that the idea of the people plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle, he saw to it that the education and remoulding of people was placed definitely before all other work and great efforts were directed to it.

In the period of the democratic revolution he initiated the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction and remoulded the people into workers devoted to the building of the new country.

Man-remoulding in Korea was waged more powerfully in the period of the socialist revolution.

In those days, President Kim Il-song remoulded all the members of society into socialist working people by closely combining the socialist transformation of the economic sectors and man-remoulding.

With a scientific assessment of the new circumstances following the establishment of the socialist system, he made public his immortal classic work

"On Communist Education" to specify questions arising in man-remoulding and carried them into shining materialization.

He indicated the policy of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society and has constantly developed it in depth. It is a wide policy for making people worthy men.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading on a high level the work of training people of chuche type, bringing the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea into the foreground. He took care that revolutionaries of chuche type were trained, who make the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song their unshakable world outlook and regard loyalty to the party and the leader as their first and foremost life.

In each period and each stage of the revolutionary development, Comrade Kim Chong-il purposefully gives a concrete definition of the contents and methods of ideological education and steadily develops this work in depth.

Thus, ideological education has been deepened in conformity with the demand of revolutionary development to lift the work of man-remoulding to a new, higher stage.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV ARMY'S FOUNDING DAY--Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held on December 11 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army. Invited to the meeting were military attache Radosav Gjorgjevic and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/078

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON ANNIVERSARY OF 8TH PARTY PLENUM

SK291545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "it is an important revolutionary task facing us to bring about turn in economic construction" on the lapse of one year since the 8th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held.

At the plenary meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid down tasks to attain the goals under the second seven-year plan and the vast ten long-term objectives and the ways for their fulfilment, the article says, and continues: The tasks proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenary meeting served as a precious guideline in powerfully accelerating socialist economic construction.

Big successes have been made in our socialist economic construction following the meeting. A powerful drive has been under way to effect a turn in the mining, power, metal and transport domains and in the agricultural production and the capital construction accelerated under the guidance of the party. This has opened a vista of successfully hitting the ten long-range goals. And the national economic foundations have been consolidated and production has increased. A particular mention should be made of an impressive growth in the agricultural production. These are a clear demonstration of the validity and vitality of our party's economic policies and the tasks set forth at the plenary meeting.

In order to carry into practice our party's intention to put the overall economy onto a higher stage depending upon the solid economic foundations and radically improve the people's living, it is imperative to undertake a dynamic drive for a radical turn in the socialist economic construction.

Some time ago, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward militant tasks to give precedence to the mining industry and railway transportation and effect a turn in the metal industry through a movement involving the whole party, the whole state and the entire people and is energetically carrying on the work to fulfil them. An important guarantee for rapidly developing the national economy lies in grasping and meeting these political demands of the party.

Firmly determined to carry out communist policies, first of all, in food and clothing for the people, our party is sagaciously leading the whole party and the entire people to their realisation.

The article underlines tasks to powerfully push ahead with the socialist economic construction.

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA DAILY ON SUPERIOR SOCIAL SYSTEM OF DPRK

SK290347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 28 carried an article titled "Superior Social System Guaranteeing People's Material and Cultural Living On Its Full Responsibility."

The author of the article says:

Under our socialist system the party and state bear full responsibility for everything in the working people's life and it is a supreme principle governing the party and state in their activity to show all solicitude for their material and cultural life.

Today our country provides all the working people with excellent food, clothing and housing conditions thanks to the establishment of solid material foundations of the country and a most superior socialist system.

Under our superior socialist system all the working people are engaged in fruitful labour and lead a cultural and emotional life with ample conditions for rest.

Under this system all the popular policies and solicitude of the party and state are directed to every aspect of the people's living.

Our country in which the state wholly takes care of the health of the working people under the universal free medical service system and the section doctor system, an advanced system of medical service, has become a land of longevity free from disease. The average life span of our people is 74, or 36 years longer than that in the preliberation days. All members of the rising generation receive free compulsory education till the working age and all the working people study to their heart's content according to their desires and talents thanks to the state benefit.

Immeasurable are the benefits our people get from the state--paid leave for the working people and their accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes, enforcement of scholarship for students, the state guarantee for the life of supportless old people and orphans and operation of nurseries and

kindergartens at state and social expense. These benefits increase with each passing day. The additional benefits our working people receive from the state are now far greater than their living allowances.

Happiness of our people today is incomparably great and a brighter vista is open for them.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward a task for improving the material and emotional life and labour of our people in order to provide them with a more abundant and civilized life and is energetically leading the work for effecting a change in economic construction and stepping up a revolution in the light industry and service work.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM IL-SONG WORK ON SOCIALIST RURAL CONSTRUCTION

SK302341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Some Problems Arising in the Complete Implementation of the Theses on the Rural Question" and immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song (November 29, 1974).

The article titled "Important Problem to be Grasped in Socialist Rural Construction" reads in part:

The work gives flawless answers to the questions of principle in converting cooperative ownership into all-people ownership, the basic problem in communist rural construction. The ideas evolved in the work such as communist reeducation of the peasants, high-level mechanisation of agricultural production and upbuilding of the county and enhancement of its role served as a guideline in bringing our agriculture more quickly closer to the goals set by the rural theses.

An important problem in rural construction at present is to more dynamically promote the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture and actively adapt agricultural management to the developing reality.

The theses on the socialist rural question put forward by President Kim Il-song is now being carried into brilliant realisation by our party.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK ON UNUSUALLY RICH BUMPER CROPS IN 1984

SK011901 Yongyang KCNA in English 1851 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--This year Korea has been visited by unusually rich crops.

Many provinces foresee marked increase above the peak year in grain harvest, according to data available. An increase of 6.4, 7 and 9.5 percent is firmly expected respectively in South and North Hwanghae Provinces and North Hamgyong Province.

Many counties including Pyongwon, Anak, Sukchon and Hwangju harvested more than 100,000 tons of grain respectively and the number of farms which have reaped more than 8 tons of rice and maize respectively from each hectare is now increasing.

Year-end account settlement and income distribution meetings are being held in succession on cooperative farms of Korea amid great joy over unusually high yield.

Grain distribution for each member household this year was 11 tons 316 kilogrammes on the Chongsan cooperative farm in Kangso District, Nampo, 10 tons 833 kilogrammes on the Samsok cooperative farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang, 10 tons 40 kilogrammes on the Taechon cooperative farm in Yongsong District, Pyongyang, and 9 tons 65 kilogrammes on the Saegil cooperative farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province. A large amount of grain was shared out on many other cooperative farms.

Many households received grain ranging from 20 to 30 tons.

Per household income in cash is also unusually great on many cooperative farms. In particular, the cash income per household is upwards of 5,900 won on the Mangyongdae cooperative farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

CSO: 4100/067

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

WPK PLENUM DISCUSSES 1985 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN

SK102337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2329 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--The 10th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held here over December 4-10 comprehensively discussed the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy.

The great leader leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on this plan.

The report on the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy was delivered by Hong Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

On the main tasks of the plan the plenary meeting said:

In next year's socialist economic construction priority should be given to the mining industry and railway transport and metal industry be boosted still further to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and remarkably improve the people's living.

The plenary meeting said that a new turn should be brought about in all branches of the national economy next year with a decisive priority given to the mining industry and railway transport and the metal industry and railway transport and the metal industry further developed and the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction be triumphantly attained in the next long-range plan period.

It emphasized that our people's life should be made more cultural and affluent with big efforts continuously directed to the light industrial revolution and consumer goods production, public catering and service decisively boosted.

The plenary meeting set forth tasks to expand and develop foreign trade further still, saying that efforts should be directed to the export of major

products, such as nonferrous metals, magnesia clinker and cement, the production of export goods should be largely increased in all domains and at all units and the proportion of processed goods be decisively raised in exports.

It said that economic and scientific and technical exchange and cooperation with socialist and other countries should be strengthened and economic cooperation including joint venture be energetically developed in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION TARGET--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--A 10 million ton target of grain production was attained this year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The 10th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held from December 4 to 10 highly estimated and proudly summed up the fact that under the leadership of the party a bumper harvest has been reaped this year to attain a 10 million ton target of grain production with flying colors. In Korea the grain output was 1.9 million tons in 1946, the year following liberation, and 3.803 million tons in 1960. Entering the 1970s, the great chuche farming methods were created and vigorous endeavors made to apply them, with the result that grain output showed a sharp rise. It rose to 5 million tons in 1970, over 7 million tons in 1974, 9 million tons in 1979 and 9.5 million tons in 1982. Wholeheartedly upholding the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the agricultural working people of Korea placed all farm work on a scientific and technical basis to reap rich crops and make this year a peak year. The annual grain production target at the end of the 1980s is 15 million tons. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 11 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DAILY WELCOMES URAL'S PEOPLE'S CHORUS OF USSR

SK111142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--On his way home from his successful visits to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, the great leader President Kim Il-song saw in Sverdlovsk, the Soviet Union, a performance of noted artists, most of whom were members of the Soviet State Russian Ural People's Chorus, and highly praised their performance and invited them to our country.

NODONG SINMUN today prints an article welcoming the chorus which arrived in Pyongyang yesterday.

It says: Our people warmly welcome the Soviet State Russian Ural People's Chorus which has come to our country through a significant rainbow bridge of friendship.

Among the members of the Ural People's Chorus are many singers, dancers and players with excellent talents and good experience.

The Soviet State Ural People's won highest prize at international and all union art contests.

This time the chorus visited our country carrying with Russian lyric songs, classic folk songs and classic dances loved by its people and works vividly showing from various angles the national customs and sentiments emotion of the Soviet people and singing friendship and unity.

The chorus will sing songs created by Soviet composers on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and Japanese militarism.

Korean folk songs prepared by the chorus with much efforts will show more beautifully the sentiments of friendship on the stage.

Our people hope that the Soviet State Russian Ural People's Chorus which visited our country again with particular friendship will achieve excellent success in the performance. The performance in our country this time of the Ural People's Chorus will be a significant occasion in beautifully adorning the bonds of the Korean-Soviet friendship which is coming into fuller bloom.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

PHOTO EXHIBITION--Pyongyang, 28 Nov (KCNA)--A photo exhibition of the German Democratic Republic opened on November 27 at the Korean central history museum under a plan of cultural exchange between Korea and the GDR. Present at the opening ceremony were Johann Stasch, councillor of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang, and GDR guests staying in our country. Cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present. Speeches were made at the ceremony. The attendants went round photographs showing old mountain castles and palaces in the GDR. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 28 Nov 84]

FILM SHOW MARKS ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--A film show and photo exhibition were arranged on November 28 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Revolutionary Army Day of Cuba. Invited there were Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and military attache Ramon Chong Sanchez of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. Present at the meeting were soldiers of the unit. The attendants went round photographs showing the achievements made by the Cuban soldiers over the past 28 years in the struggle for national defence, and appreciated a Cuban feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 29 Nov 84]

ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a film show on November 29 at the Chollima House of Culture on the 28th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Army Day. Invited to the film show were Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas and his embassy officials. Present there were Han Ik Su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, personages concerned and working people in the city. The attendants appreciated a Cuban feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 30 Nov 84]

CSO: 4100/067

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

OVERSEAS KOREANS HITS U.S., SOUTH'S 'MURDER'

SK120349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Koreans under the influence of the ROK Residents Association in Japan (MINDAN) are bitterly denouncing the crime of U.S. imperialist aggression troops and South Korean puppet armymen in killing guards of our side by firing at them in the Panmunjom conference room area, according to a KNS report.

A Korean trader under the influence of MINDAN residing in Tokyo said the incident was provoked by Americans and the problem would have been solved without firing.

The point is that the Americans get out of our land, he stressed.

Choe Pu-ik holding a leading post of MINDAN said he thought the firing at Panmunjom was a product of intrigues of a U.S. intelligence organ.

A MINDAN-lining Korean young man pointed out that the incident was provoked by Americans who fired first, which was a downright violation of the armistice agreement.

If the United States truly wants the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, he said, it should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the North and withdraw from South Korea.

Pak Ki-ho under the influence of MINDAN said that the firing incident at Panmunjom was an offspring of a provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who incite North-South confrontation and oppose a peaceful reunification. This is their old game, he added.

CSO: 4100/078

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL GREETED--Tokyo, 28 Nov (KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on November 26 sent a message of greetings to J. Batmunu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, on the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic. In the message he expressed joy over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Mongolian people in socialist construction and wished them new success in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country and for the victory of the cause of socialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 28 Nov 84]

FOREIGNERS REGISTRATION LAW--Tokyo, 10 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Representatives of Korean students in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, on November 27 called on prefectural Governor Katsuji Nagasu and told him that they, turning 16 next year, would be forced to "constantly carry foreigner's registration cards" and be fingerprinted under the "foreigners' registration law," and that they could never tolerate such act of taking Koreans in Japan for criminals and humiliating them. They requested the prefectural governor to strive for a fundamental rectification of this evil law. Earlier, on November 26, Korean students in Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, went to the city hall and demand a fundamental revision of the "law." In the meantime, a forum of Japanese figures demanding its fundamental revision was held in Kanagawa Prefecture on November 27. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISE HELD IN GUYANA

SK290351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held on October 18 at the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of workers of the people's bookstore in Guyana.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall was a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In his report at the seminar the chairman of the group said that the revolutionary idea of the working class which plays a great role in the development of social history is founded by an outstanding leader.

The great leader President Kim Il-song fathered the immortal Chuche idea with a deep insight into the demand of the new era when the oppressed and humiliated popular masses have emerged as the master of their destiny and on the basis of the practical demand of the Korean revolution and the practical experience and lesson of the revolutionary struggle, the reporter stressed.

He noted that the great Chuche idea is displaying a great vitality in the struggle of the Korean people for socialist construction and is being further developed and enriched by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YUGOSLAVIA'S DAY OF REPUBLIC OBSERVED

SK291047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to Day of the Republic of the Yugoslav People.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that the Korean people offer warm felicitations to the fraternal Yugoslav people on the occasion of Day of the Republic on which the foundation of a new Yugoslavia was laid. It goes on:

The Yugoslav working class and people won the country's liberation and sovereignty by waging an arduous anti-fascist people's liberation war.

After the liberation the Yugoslav people have achieved the equality and unity of the nationalities in the country and energetically carried on socialist construction based on autonomy.

The Yugoslav government and people are bending great efforts to defend independence, expand and develop the non-aligned movement and turn the Balkan and the Mediterranean region into a nuclear free zone, a zone of peace and cooperation.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia are socialist and non-aligned countries and the two peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers having brilliant traditions in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed struggle.

The comradely and fraternal relations of friendship based on the idea of socialism and non-alignment have been brought into full bloom in all fields, political, economic and cultural, through two significant meetings between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josif Broz Tito.

The Yugoslav visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in June was an epochal event marking a new milestone in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia. With this visit the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries had developed further still.

The unbreakable fraternal bonds of friendship between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples, we believe, will grow in scope and develop in the future in conformity with the idea of peace, socialism and non-alignment.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES TOGOLESE PEOPLE'S RALLY CHAIRMAN

SK291054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 29 sent a message of greetings to Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Togolese People's Rally, I extend warm felicitations to your excellency, the entire members of the Togolese People's Rally and people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my own behalf.

Over the last 15 years since its founding, the Togolese People's Rally, under the correct leadership of your excellency, has scored many successes in the struggle to consolidate the national independence and build a prosperous new society, under the slogan "unity, peace and solidarity."

Our party and people rejoice as our own over all the successes achieved by the Togolese People's Rally and people in their struggle to build a new life and warmly hail them.

Believing that the ever favourably developing excellent friendly relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Togolese People's Rally and between the two peoples will further strengthen and develop in the future, I take this opportunity of wholeheartedly wishing your excellency greater success in your noble work.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AUSTRIAN FIGURE

SK290357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Prof. Walter Hacker, former international secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and secretary of the Socialist International Disarmament Advisory Council, upon leaving our country on November 23.

The message says:

I extend my warmest thanks to you, most respected president, particularly, for finding time to receive me.

Your teachings made me more clearly understand that the reunification of the north and south of Korea is not only a just cause for your country but also the world-wide question of removing a big hotbed of war in the struggle for defending peace.

While touring Panmunjom, I could keenly feel the illegal division of Korea and very dangerous developments in this region.

For this reason, I hope that a tragic war will be prevented in this region and a free and peaceful, reunified Korea be built through tripartite talks advanced by you, most respected president, and thus your country will be a single state, a member nation of the United Nations in conformity with the aspirations of the entire people, and there will be great success on this road.

Expressing once again my sincere thanks to your excellency for your most cordial hospitality and precious personal gift, I believe that contact and friendship between our two countries will become closer and develop more excellently.

I wholeheartedly wish your excellency good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

SK282331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on November 28 sent a message of solidarity to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces.

The message says:

On the occasion of the "day of the world solidarity with the Palestinian people," I extend my cordial brotherly greetings to you and through you to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean people and myself.

The Korean people always stand firmly by the Palestinian people who are indomitably fighting to determinedly oppose the aggression and repression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli zionists and restore the right to regain their homeland and return home, the right to self-determination and create a sovereign state and other legitimate national rights.

The struggle of the Palestinian people, as the just cause, is winning ever-increasing support and encouragement of the world progressive people standing on the common front of the struggle for independence against imperialism.

Firmly believing that the national liberation cause of the Palestinian people will surely win the ultimate victory under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation led by you, we take this opportunity to renew our firm solidarity with the Palestinian resistance fighters and people.

The military friendly relations between the Korean and Palestinian peoples further cemented with your visit to our country in last May as its momentum will ever strengthen and develop.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE OBSERVED

SK291040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate articles to the "Day of the World's Solidarity with the Palestinian People."

The Korean people extend firm support and solidarity for the just cause of the Palestinian people and strongly demand the Israeli aggressors to withdraw from their occupied Arab territories at an early date, so declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article.

The article says:

The struggle of the Palestinian people is part of the cause of the world's progressive people for independence, sovereignty and social progress against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Palestinian people and resistance fighters are surmounting a temporary trial. No force can bar the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and liberation.

The Palestinian problem should be solved in conformity with the will and demand of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The U.S. imperialists' and the Israeli zionists' aggression and intervention in the Middle East area including Palestine must be ended and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return to their homeland and the right to self-determination and to found a sovereign state be restored.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PDRY INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

SK301030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 17th anniversary of the independence of Democratic Yemen.

NODONG SINMUN's signed article notes that the fraternal people of Democratic Yemen is a valiant people who achieved the national independence and freedom through an arduous armed struggle. It goes on:

The country's independence on November 30, 1967, was a precious fruition gained by the Democratic Yemeni people at the cost of blood. It clearly proved the historical truth that genuine national independence and freedom can be won only through a struggle.

The Democratic Yemeni people have become the master of their own destiny and an independent people.

Under the leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen the Democratic Yemeni people have registered many achievements in completing the national democratic revolution and liquidating the backwardness and poverty left over by colonialism.

The Socialist Party of Yemen and the government of the Democratic Yemen have stood against imperialism and zionism and striven hard to seek the just solution of the Middle East problem and to bring about a durable peace and stability in the region.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Democratic Yemen are gaining in scope and strength with each passing day.

The Korean visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, an outstanding leader of the Democratic Yemeni people, in October greatly helped towards putting Korean-Democratic Yemeni friendship onto a new higher stage.

The Korean people wish the Democratic Yemeni people greater success in their struggle for the country's prosperity and development.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE BENIN NATIONAL DAY

SK302330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2318 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA)--Papers here today observe the 9th anniversary of the founding of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the 8th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of Benin.

NODONG SINMUN in a signed article says that the road of a new change towards socialism chosen by the Benin people was an epochal phase that brought about a radical turn in their destiny. It goes on:

The Benin people have achieved no small successes over the last nine years on the road of building a new society chosen by themselves.

State power and local judicial institutions were established and bold steps taken to nationalize factories and enterprises. It was by no means easy to destroy the footholds of the imperialist and colonial rule and lay a foundation for the building of a new society instead.

The party of the People's Revolution of Benin smashed in time desperate moves of the imperialist and domestic reactionaries and defends the gains of revolution.

The party of the people's revolution of Benin set it forth as its main task to raise the function and role of the party, strengthen the state power organs, consolidate national unity and stabilize and enhance the people's living standards.

Our people rejoice as over their own over the victory made by the friendly Benin people and wish them success in their future work.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LEADER

SK301046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on November 29 sent a message of greetings to Andrea Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and my own behalf, extend warm felicitations to you and, through you, to the Military Committee for National Redressment and the people of the Central African Republic on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic.

Today the Central African people under the leadership of the Military Committee for National Redressment headed by you have registered many successes in the work for achieving the country's stability, clearing away the consequences left over by the past colonial rule and building a new society.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with your people in the struggle to fulfil the tasks of national redressment and wish you and your people greater advance in the work for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

I take this opportunity of expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES MARK CAR FOUNDING DAY

SK011908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic.

Referring to the proclamation of the Central African Republic in 1958, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article says:

The formation of the Military Committee for National Redressment in Central Africa three years ago marked an important turning-point in the history of her people.

The Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic opened a road of new start for the prosperity of the country to the Central African people.

They have scored great successes in the struggle to build a new life.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the government of the Central African Republic has striven to strengthen and develop the unity and cooperation with the newly-emerging countries.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Central African peoples are favourably developing as the days go by.

The meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Andre Kolingba on two occasions has deepened the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Our two peoples will as ever advance hands in hands for progress and peace in accordance with the non-aligned principle.

Our people believe that the Central African people will achieve excellent success in their future struggle to fulfil the tasks of national redressment.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS DELEGATIONS DEPART ON FOREIGN VISITS

SK020917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--A NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its deputy editor-in-chief So Tong-pom to visit Romania, a Korean delegation headed by deputy editor-in-chief of KULLOJA Ko Song-il to the regular conference of delegates of the communist and workers parties on the activities of the magazine "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM" to be held in Czechoslovakia, a delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK headed by secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee Paek Ho-son to visit Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union, and a delegation of the Korean Foreign Trade Bank headed by its vice-president Kim Ung-chol to visit Malta, left Pyongyang on December 1.

A Chucho idea study delegation of the Democratic Yemeni Peasants Confederation headed by Hadi Nasir Muhammad, secretary of the Mudia County Peasants Confederation in Anean Province, Democratic Yemen, and elder brother of 'Ali Nasi Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day.

The Korean trade union delegation, the delegation of Construction Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea and the Korean Art delegation returned home from their respective visits to Guyana, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Home visiting groups of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan by ship on December 1 for a visit to the socialist homeland.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF LPDR FOUNDING COMMEMORATED

SK021106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate signed articles to the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Noting that since the founding of the republic the Lao people have made a great stride forward in the struggle for building a new society under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, an article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The Korean and Lao peoples have established bonds of friendship in the common struggle for peace against imperialism and for socialism.

The Lao people extend consistent support and encouragement to our cause of national reunification. In the general speech at the 39th U.N. General Assembly, Laos actively supported our people's just struggle for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and achieving the country's reunification in an independent way. And the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was formed.

On the significant holiday of the Lao people the Korean people wish them greater success in their future struggle for the building of a new society.

MINJU CHOSON in its article stresses that the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was an important event in opening to its people a broad avenue for building a new society and stressing that the Korean people would as ever make all efforts to constantly develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Laos.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN ENVOYS WITNESS ACCOUNT SETTLEMENT ON COOP FARM

SK010920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang on November 30 went to the Migok cooperative farm in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, to watch the year-end account settlement and income distribution there.

The guests warmly congratulated the farmers there on adorning this year, which greets the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses, with bumper crops by placing the farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Chuche farming method, despite unfavorable weather conditions this year, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

At the end of the meeting they shared joy with the farmers, dancing together with them who summed up proud results of the year's farming and received large shares.

The guests had a round-table talk with farmers there.

That day they were entertained to a luncheon arranged by the farm.

Speaking at the luncheon, Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Javciovski, who is the dayen of the diplomatic corps, was very happy to directly the great success achieved by the Migok cooperative farm members this year in agricultural production.

Under the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, Korea has brought about a great change in socialist economic construction and effected a new leap in agricultural production, he said.

The ambassador wished the Korean people greater success in socialist construction and bumper crops again next year in agricultural production.

Present there were vice-minister of foreign affairs, Kim Yong-sop and leading functionaries of party and power bodies and economic organs in North Hwanghae Province.

CSO: 4100/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PERUVIAN PAPER ON KIM CHONG-IL'S TRAITS

SK011905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1855 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--The Peruvian paper "EL DIARIO" November 3 carried an article titled "Comrade Kim Chong-il Always Shows Deep Concern for the Health of People" praising his popular traits.

It carries a picture of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

It dwells on his deep concern and care shown for the improvement of health of workers while giving working guidance to industrial establishments.

The paper notes that he freed melting workers from heat-affected labour by automating the production processes of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex.

Referring to the fact that Comrade Kim Chong-il, learning that construction of a new factory on the upper reaches of the river Songchon would affect the supply of drinking water to the citizens, saw to it that its site was moved to another place, the paper says:

He said he would never allow any factory to have its site at a place detrimental to the people no matter how great its economic interests may be.

When he visits industrial establishments, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il always acquaints himself with the life of workers before inspecting facilities or machines.

The demand of the great Chuche idea which attaches the greatest importance to man in thinking everything and makes everything serve man is fully met in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the land of Chuche under his guidance.

CSO: 4100/067

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE FIGURES VIEW FILM ON KIM IL-SONG USSR VISIT

SK101145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Documentary films on the official goodwill visit of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries were screened on November 27 in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Credit Association of the Korean Bank.

The films evoked a lively response from among the spectators.

Satao Kameda, deputy chief of the Shinto, Shinjuku, new branch of the Ashikaga Bank, said:

Seeing the film I was deeply touched by the personality and virtues of President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song was accorded enthusiastic welcome in all the European socialist countries because he is possessed of great personality and noble virtues.

Through the film I could well understand that Korea has been able to develop into a wonderful country longed for by the people, defeating the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, because it is guided by him.

Yukihiko Ikue, acting chief of the Fukuto, Shinjuku, new ranch of the Hokkaido Development Bank, noted that he deeply felt that President Kim Il-song is the peerless great man.

Shuji Ohira, a company clerk, said that he was involuntarily attracted by the great image of President Kim Il-song while seeing the film.

I envy the Korean people guided by the great president, he added.

Naoto Aoki, a company clerk, said: President Kim Il-song has made a great contribution not only to the economic construction and development of science and technology but also to world peace.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GHANA PAPERS LAUD KIM CHONG-IL'S VIRTUES

SK101137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--Ghanaian papers carried articles praising the noble virtues and popular traits of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The paper THE ECHO November 18 under the title "Tender Care" dealt with the loving care shown by Comrade Kim Chong-il for a radio official.

The paper says:

While acquainting himself with the life of a parentless radio official Comrade Kim Chong-il was told that he had been married and provided him with a new good house, saying: Who would take care of him as his parents, if not we. In his tender bosom of great love, this ordinary man works, enjoying all happiness.

The paper also deals with the warm care and great solicitude shown by Comrade Kim Chong-il for functionaries while giving working guidance in the work of various domains of the national economy, so they may more creditably fulfill their revolutionary tasks.

The paper WEEKLY SPECTATOR November 17 under the title "We Are not Mere Bookworms" says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave precious teachings which would be a compass for the educational work as to the purpose and content of the educational work, the stance and stand of the educators and students' attitude and viewpoint towards study, and set an example in person.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COSTA RICA POPULAR FORCE LEADER INTERVIEWED

SK101118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica and president of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, who is heading a delegation of the institute on a visit to our country, and the members of the delegation were interviewed by reporters at the People's Palace of Culture.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the wall of the hall where the press conference took place.

It was attended by news agency and radio reporters.

Speaking there the general secretary said he deemed it greatest honor to have been received during the visit by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the world revolution, who enjoys so deep respect and reverence of all peoples.

He further said:

When we were received by him we realized more keenly that he is the greatest thinker and theoretician produced by mankind and father of the people.

Today the peoples of all countries the world over advocating chajusong assiduously study the chuche idea and the progressive political and public figures visit Korea to see the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected leader has given most correct answers to important international problems at present including the problems of making the whole world independent, developing the Non-aligned Movement and establishing a new international economic order.

The great revolutionary feats performed by him for mankind will shine forever in history.

The speaker said he saw more clearly the high international authority of the respected leader through his visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries. He added that this visit was an important event of world-historic significance.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great father of the people who has been devoting his whole life to the happiness of the people, he added.

He said that, while staying in Korea, he became convinced of a brighter future of Korea. He went on:

Today the Korean people owe all their achievements to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Chong-il with outstanding idea and theory and art of leadership, is successfully carrying forward and developing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gives on-the-spot working guidance in the work of various fields and wisely guides the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to work new miracles in all branches of the national economy including industry and agriculture with their general mobilization.

In particular, it is entirely thanks to his wise and tested guidance that the Korean people reaped unprecedented bumper crops this year, overcoming the influence of the cold front.

At the press conference the members of the delegation wholeheartedly wished in unison good health and a long life to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the world-historic victory of the chuche idea and the reunification and prosperity of Korea.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD IN ZIMBABWE

SK112338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea", treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the Kuwazana, society for the study of the chuche idea on November 19.

Place on the platform of the seminar hall were a portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In a report at the seminar the chairman of the society reviewed the contents of Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise and referred to the theoretical and practical significance of the treatise.

He said:

As a man-centered new philosophical idea, the chuche idea is displaying a great vitality.

The philosophical principle of the chuche idea is a man-centered one clarifying the position and role of man in the world.

A most revolutionary and scientific idea, the chuche idea gives perfect answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction in our era.

The chuche idea founded by the great President Kim Il-song is being further developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The reporter praised the brilliant successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction by applying the chuche idea.

Explaining the great vitality of the chuche idea, the speakers stressed that the ways to overcome difficulties in the building of a new society should be found in the great chuche idea and experience of Korea which has achieved shining successes by applying the chuche idea.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEMBER RETURNS FROM SWISS MEETING

SK110443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee, who had attended an IOC meeting held in Switzerland, the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Choe Su-il, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, which had visited Luxembourg, and the delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union headed by Chong Myong-hui, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, which had visited the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic returned home on December 10.

Returning home on the same day were the Korean agricultural delegation headed by Kim Yong-chin, vice-chairman of the agricultural commission, after visiting Czechoslovakia, the friendship delegation of the State Commission of Science and Technology headed by its vice-chairman Kim Ung-ho after visiting Bulgaria and the Korean scholars delegation headed by Han Hui-ho, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences after participating in the scholars meeting on peace and disarmament which was held in the Soviet Union.

A Korean academic delegation headed by Cho Chang-sok, vice-president of the academy, left Pyongyang yesterday for a visit to China.

The Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Paek Ho-son, secretary of the committee, returned home on December 8 after visiting Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4100/078

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV RECEIVES DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, on November 23 met the Korean metal industry delegation headed by its Minister Choe Man-hyon. The chairman asked the head of the delegation to convey warm regards to Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to President Kim Il-song. He stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between Bulgaria and Korea should be developed in depth in all fields in the spirit agreed upon between the leaders of the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2335 GMT 28 Nov 84]

NEW FOREIGN AMBASSADORS--Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on November 28 met and had conversations separately with newly-appointed ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, A. Adekuoye of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Risto Hyvarinen of the Republic of Finland, K. N. Samarasinghe of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Lars Bergquist of the Kingdom of Sweden, who paid courtesy calls on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 28 Nov 84]

ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD--Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 17th anniversary of the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was held on November 28 at the Chollima House of Culture. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade 'Ali Nasi Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The meeting was attended by Kim Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-Democratic Yemen Friendship Association, and other personages concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 29 Nov 84]

ALBANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 40th anniversary of the Albanian liberation and the victory in the people's revolution. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: On November 29, 1944, the courageous Albanian people won the liberation of the country and the victory of the people's revolution through an armed struggle against the fascist occupants. This was a historic event

which opened to the labouring people headed by the working class a true road of becoming masters of the power. Following this event the Albanian people embarked upon building a new life. Thanks to the people's creative labour the looks of the country have greatly changed in a short span of time. Mining, metallurgical, power and other industrial domains made their appearance. The Korean people are rejoiced over the achievements made by the Albanian people in socialist construction. They are convinced that the friendly relations between the two peoples will further develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 29 Nov 84]

MESSAGE TO BARBADOS PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on November 29 to John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adams, prime minister of Barbados. The message reads: On the 18th anniversary of independence of Barbados I warmly congratulate you, the government and people of Barbados on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf. Believing that our bilateral friendly relations will further strengthen and develop, I take this occasion to sincerely wish your country prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 29 Nov 84]

BENIN PARTY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--A meeting marking the ninth anniversary of the founding of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the eighth anniversary of the national day of the People's Republic of Benin was held on November 29 at the Chollima House of Culture. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Mathieu Kerekou. Present there were Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People and chairman of the Korea-Benin Friendship Association, Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. A letter to President Mathieu Kerekou was adopted there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84]

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO BURUNDI APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--Choe Chong-sop was appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Burundi, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 30 Nov 84 SK]

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by G.O.P. Obasi, secretary general of the World Meteorological Organization, after returning to Geneva from his visit to Korea. The message dated November 12 says: I am sure that the resourceful and industrious Korean people under your excellency's ceaseless guidance and wise leadership will achieve greater success in the future in all economic fields of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I express thanks from the bottom of my heart to your excellency for having provided every convenience to make my stay in your country pleasant and joyous. I hope for continuous cooperation between your country and the World Meteorological Organization in world meteorology and in

conducting activities related with this. The message sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Dec 84]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting was held on November 30 at the Chollima House of Culture on the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic. Present there together with working people in the city were Yun So, minister of labour administration and chairman of the Korea-Central Africa Friendship Association, and Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Minister Yun So made a speech at the meeting. A message of greetings to President Andre Kolingba was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 1 Dec 84]

NEW FINNISH ENVOY--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on December 1 received credentials from Risto Hyvarinen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to Korea. Present at the presentation ceremony were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and an official of the Finnish Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 1 Dec 84]

NEW NIGERIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on December 1 received a letter of credence from A. Adekuoye, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Nigerian Embassy. After receiving the credentials President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 1 Dec 84]

MALAGASY PAPER'S ARTICLE--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--The Malagasy paper PANDRIAM PAHAREMANA November 10 carried an article titled "Genius of Revolution" praising the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The paper said in its preface: Today the Korean people are hastening a new advance for modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea. Standing in the van of this historic advance is the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. With extraordinary insight and outstanding leadership ability he is brilliantly inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause of Chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius of revolution possessed of traits of a great thinker and theoretician and an outstanding leader. His extraordinary insight is one of the most important characteristics of the greatness of an outstanding leader of the revolution. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 2 Dec 84]

MESSAGE FROM JUMAYYIL--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Amin Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon. The reply message dated November 29 says: It was with great pleasure that I received a message of greetings sent by your excellency on the day of independence of Lebanon. Extending deep thanks to your excellency on behalf of the Lebanese people and on my own, I wholeheartedly wish your excellency good health and happiness and the Korean people prosperity and happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 11 Dec 84 SK]

MESSAGE FROM CEAUSESCU--Pyongyang, 12 Dec (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a reply message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The reply message dated December 10 reads: I extend deep thanks to you and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for your congratulations and wishes upon my reelection as general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. Sharing your belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow in scope and strength and develop in all domains, I wish you and the Korean communists and people new, greater success in socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 12 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/078

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY FLAYS U.S. FOR MILITARIZING JAPAN

SK280347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 27 says that the election of personages opposed to the conversion of Japan into a U.S. military base as mayors and village head in Zu and Naha cities and Ma Village, Miyake, Japan, clearly shows ever intensified opposition to the conversion of Japan into a U.S. military base and nuclear base.

In an article titled "Reflection of Desire of Japanese People," the author says:

The Japanese people of broad segments are opposed to the United States' expansion of military bases in the Japanese territory and introduction of nuclear weapons into it.

Notably, the self-government organisations of Japan are calling for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and demanding the Japanese government to strictly observe the "three non-nuclear principles."

The Japanese people who had already suffered from a nuclear holocaust strongly aspire after peace against a war, a nuclear war.

They do not want Japan to be turned into a war base, a nuclear hostage of the United States.

Although the Japanese government is talking about the "three non-nuclear principles" outwardly, it is violating them in actuality. It overlooks the illegal introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan and complies with the U.S. imperialists' demand for the offering of airfields and other military bases.

Due to such moves of the Japanese government the Japanese territory is being turned further into a nuclear war base of the United States. Japan and her surrounding area are fraught with the increasing danger of being reduced to a battlefield of the United States.

This arouses deep apprehensions among the Japanese people.

Underlying the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle of the Japanese people are their demand and desire to prevent Japan from being turned into a nuclear battlefield again and live in peace.

CSO: 4100/067

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. INTENSIFICATION OF ARMS RACE

SK081056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that the U.S. Government, persistently stepping up the arms race, increased military expenses in fiscal 1985 to nearly 300,000 million dollars, tens of billions of dollars greater than the last fiscal year's, says this is an economic suicide.

Pointing to the aggravation of the economic crisis in the United States at present, the paper says: One of its main causes is the intensification of the arms race.

It continues:

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up the arms race in a desperate attempt to find a way out of their doom in the aggressive and belligerent moves. But the intensification of the arms race exerts a catastrophic influence upon the U.S. economy and serves as a factor hastening their destruction.

The runaway inflation, one of the serious problems in the U.S. economy, is largely connected with the fact that the U.S. Government issued the money at random to make up a fabulous amount of financial deficit caused by the snowballing military expenditures.

One of the evil consequences of the intensified arms race and increasing military expenses on the U.S. economy is the steady growth of deficits in the U.S. foreign trade. Another evil consequence is that this makes it impossible to finally solve the employment problem for broad sections of working people.

In this way, the intensified arms race is exerting a catastrophic influence upon the U.S. economy.

CSO: 4100/078

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

SK102317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2306 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Dec (KCNA)--Israel claimed at Lebanon-Israel talks that the "UN peace keeping force" might police a certain area and a wide area including northern area bordering on Israel should be controlled by the "southern Lebanese troops". This is a very brazen-faced preposterous claim.

So declares NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary laying bare the deceptive "withdrawal" of the Israeli aggressors aimed at permanent occupation of southern Lebanon.

The Israeli expansionists have had no idea of withdrawing their troops from southern Lebanon from the very first moment.

Ever since the appearance of the present "coalition government" in Israel, the bosses of the expansionists have been noisy in the propaganda designed to give the impression that they have an intention to evacuate their troops from southern Lebanon, talking about "troop pullout" plan. But their true aim was something else.

The Israeli aggressors seek to conceal their expansionist and aggressive nature with the smokescreen of "pullout" and step up their policy of occupation on Arab territories.

This was proved with added clarity by the unjust pretexts raised by Israel at the on-going talks and the recent military actions undertaken by the Zionists.

Their arrogant actions are actively backed and patronized by the U.S. imperialists. Talking about "peaceful solution" and "mediation" of the Middle East problem, the U.S. imperialists are strongly encouraging Israel in its efforts to realize brigandish expansionist ambitions and increasing military aid to it to lash it into aggression.

Meanwhile, they are watching for the chance of direct military involvement. There is no pretext whatsoever for the Israeli aggressors to remain in southern Lebanon. The Israeli aggressors should unconditionally withdraw their troops from southern Lebanon.

CSO: 4100/078

- END -